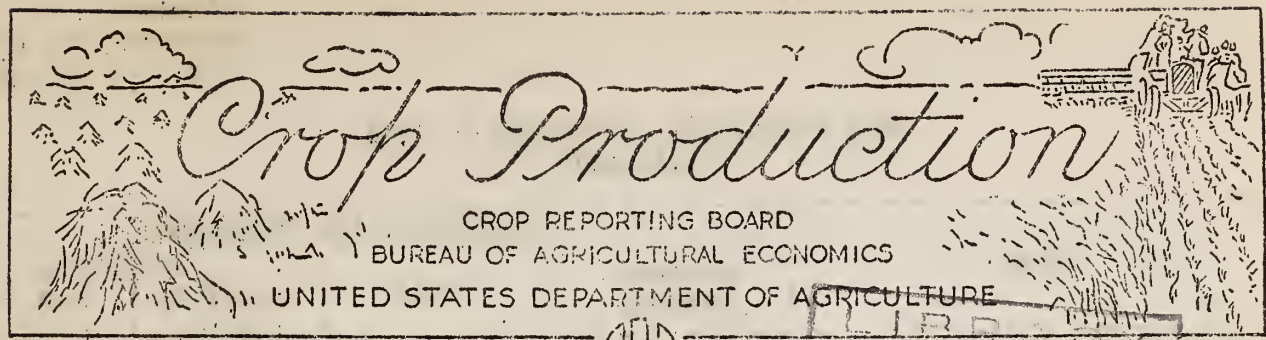


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CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: September 10, 1953

RICE

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SEPTEMBER 1, 1953

SEP 17 1953

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1942-51	1952	Indicated: Sept. 1, 1953 1/	Average 1942-51	1952	Indicated Aug. 1, 1953	Indicated Sept. 1, 1953 1/
Corn, all.....bu.	35.2	40.6	39.9	3,036,380	3,306,735	3,330,418	3,216,007
Wheat, all.... "	17.1	18.3	17.4	1,088,548	1,291,447	1,202,829	1,169,307
Winter..... "	17.6	20.9	19.1	797,237	1,052,801	878,331	878,331
All spring... "	15.8	11.8	13.8	291,311	238,646	324,498	290,976
Durum..... "	14.8	9.9	7.2	37,360	21,363	19,851	14,314
Other spring "	16.0	12.0	14.5	253,952	217,283	304,647	276,662
Oats..... "	33.5	32.8	30.6	1,324,614	1,268,280	1,231,197	1,205,500
Barley..... "	25.1	27.5	23.0	295,299	227,008	243,869	236,999
Rye..... "	12.2	11.5	12.7	25,837	15,910	17,452	17,452
Flaxseed..... "	9.3	9.4	8.9	38,312	31,002	42,204	39,011
Rice..100 lb.bag	2/2,127	2/2,468	2/2,336	35,120	48,660	50,102	50,417
Sorghum grain.bu.	18.4	16.4	17.6	137,263	83,316	110,027	120,215
Cotton.....bale	2/271.4	2/282.7	2/306.6	12,215	15,136	14,605	15,159
Hay, all.....ton	1.37	1.40	1.39	102,296	104,424	105,284	104,440
Hay, wild..... "	.88	.75	.86	12,627	10,935	12,574	12,477
Hay, alfalfa.. "	2.21	2.23	2.12	35,252	42,438	43,135	42,471
Hay, clover and timothy 3/... "	1.40	1.46	1.42	31,024	31,755	29,671	30,299
Hay, lespedeza "	1.07	.91	.82	7,110	5,147	5,804	5,040
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	2/1,007	2/1,319	2/1,227	17,876	16,777	17,264	17,291
Peas, dry field "	2/1,264	2/1,237	2/1,323	5,998	2,610	3,343	3,347
Soybeans for beans...bu.	19.7	20.7	19.5	219,596	291,682	295,018	279,725
Peanuts 4/...lb.	714	923	931	2,062,522	1,354,010	1,376,985	1,411,720
Potatoes.....bu.	191.2	248.6	253.7	411,007	347,504	382,835	380,926
Sweetpotatoes. "	93.6	86.8	97.6	54,331	28,292	33,721	34,301
Tobacco.....lb.	1,158	1,272	1,229	1,948,844	2,254,855	2,085,845	2,034,697
Sugarcane for sugar&seed.ton	19.9	22.2	21.7	6,281	7,599	7,223	7,525
Sugar beets... "	13.4	15.3	15.7	10,027	10,169	11,211	11,381
Broomcorn..... "	2/ 298	2/ 233	2/ 232	40	29	30	30
Hops.....lb.	1,327	1,600	1,527	51,075	61,263	43,275	43,365
Pasture.....pct.	5/ 78	5/ 70	5/ 63	---	---	---	---

1/Estimates for winter wheat and rye are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report. 2/Pounds. 3/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/Picked and threshed. 5/Condition September 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1953
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1942-51	1952	Indicated	
			August 1, 1953	Sept 1, 1953 1/
Apples, Com'l crop.....bu.	2/ 109,224	92,489	100,416	99,611
Peaches....."	2/ 67,012	2/ 62,560	64,009	63,429
Pears....."	2/ 30,396	30,947	30,479	30,374
Grapes.....ton	2/ 2,874	3,173	2,774	2,773
Cherries (12 States)....."	2/ 198	2/ 218	230	230
Apricots (3 States)....."	2/ 226	2/ 177	209	214
Cranberries (5 States)...bbl.	2/ 788	790	---	1,075
Pecans.....lb.	126,518	147,946	178,354	185,132

	Condition September 1			
	Average			
	1942-51	1951	1952	1953
<u>CITRUS FRUITS 3/:</u>				
Oranges and Tangerines...pct.	74	73	73	69
Grapefruit..... "	62	44	48	63
Lemons..... "	74	77	75	76

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	1953
	1942-51			1942-51		
	Million pounds			Millions		
July.....	11,660	11,017	11,508	4,444	4,431	4,642
August.....	10,593	10,238	10,494	3,887	4,125	4,346
Jan.-Aug. Incl...	83,410	81,047	85,154	41,555	43,047	43,072

1/Estimates for cherries are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report.

2/Includes some quantities not harvested.

3/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

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CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1953
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	
	Average	1952	harvest,	1953
	1942-51		1953	percent of 1952
Corn, all.	86,447	81,359	80,694	99.2
Wheat, all.	63,910	70,585	67,225	95.2
Winter	45,249	50,348	46,105	91.6
All spring	18,661	20,237	21,120	104.4
Durum.	2,579	2,153	1,999	92.8
Other spring	16,082	18,084	19,121	105.7
Oats	39,503	38,643	39,433	102.0
Barley	11,831	8,264	8,455	102.3
Rye	2,108	1,385	1,375	99.3
Flaxseed	4,107	3,309	4,401	133.0
Rice	1,645	1,972	2,158	109.4
Sorghum grain	7,347	5,089	6,848	134.6
Cotton	21,482	25,664	23,737	92.5
Hay, all	74,666	74,664	74,967	100.4
Hay, wild	14,380	14,621	14,440	98.8
Hay, alfalfa	15,925	19,024	20,019	105.2
Hay, clover and timothy 1/	22,087	21,683	21,276	98.1
Hay, lespedeza	6,629	5,661	6,125	108.2
Beans, dry edible	1,791	1,272	1,409	110.8
Peas, dry field	471	211	253	119.9
Soybeans for beans	11,114	14,075	14,335	101.8
Peanuts 2/	2,951	1,459	1,516	103.9
Potatoes	2,265	1,398	1,502	107.4
Sweetpotatoes	583	326	352	107.9
Tobacco	1,677	1,773	1,656	93.4
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	316	343	347	101.3
Sugar beets	745	665	727	109.3
Broomcorn	265	249	258	103.8
Hops	38	38	28	74.2

1/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

2/Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

Harold Coke

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1953

A slight decrease in the volume of prospective all-crop production resulted from August growing conditions, which varied by areas from adverse to favorable. Prospects improved significantly for cotton, sorghum and peanuts, declined for corn, soybeans and spring grains and changed little for a large number of crops. As a result, the index of all-crop production dropped nearly 2 points below that of August 1, and was also 2 points less than in 1952, to make it the third-largest of record. While favorable for harvesting small grains and hay, the heat and lack of moisture baked soils, which delayed plowing and preparation of fields, except in the western Great Plains. Pastures were poorer than usual in most areas. The decline in crop prospects appears to have been checked, however, by cooler weather and general rains in early September.

The corn crop was mostly advanced in development; still, potential yields were lowered by lack of moisture as the ears and kernels were filling. Production is now indicated at 3,216 million bushels, 114 million less than on August 1. Most of the reduction occurred in the main Corn Belt, where changes in yield ranged from improvement in the northwestern portion to declines of 5 to 6 bushels each in the severely affected States of Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Spring wheat was severely damaged by stem rust and hot, dry weather at filling time, resulting in lower yields, particularly for durum and late-planted other spring wheat in the Minnesota-Dakotas area. The current estimate of 291 million bushels of spring wheat plus the earlier estimate of 878 million bushels of winter wheat, gives an all wheat total of 1,169 million bushels, nearly 34 million less than on August 1.

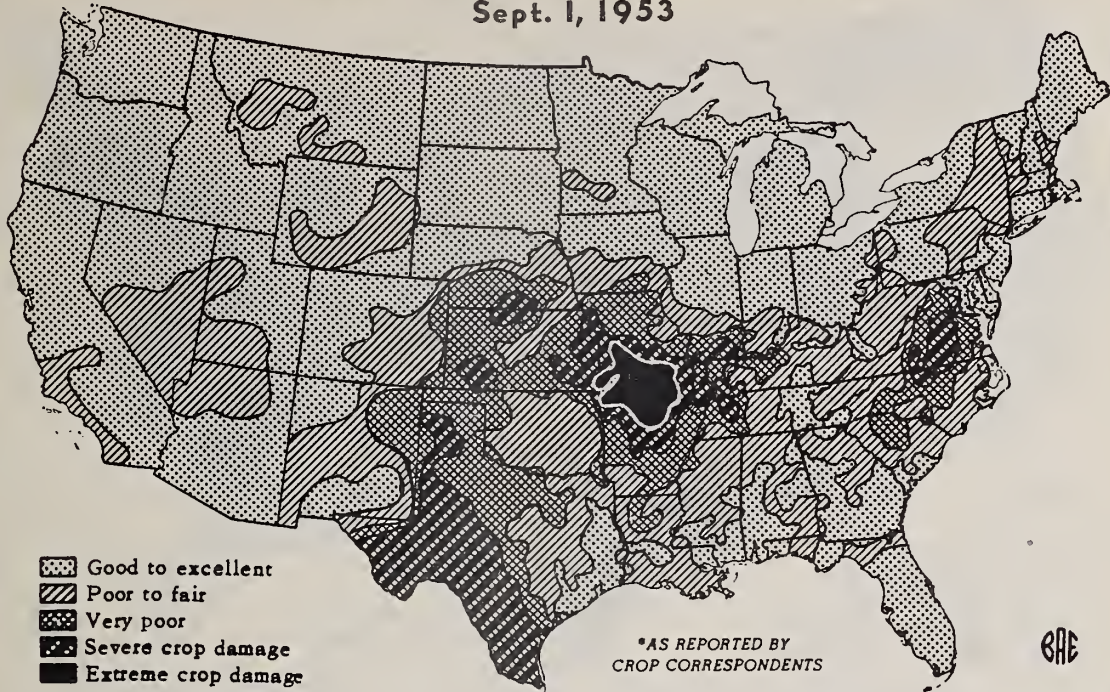
Improvement in yield prospects during August raised production estimates in varying degrees for rice, sorghum grain, cotton, dry beans, dry peas, peanuts, sweetpotatoes, sugarcane, sugar beets, hops, apricots and pecans. On the other hand, declines are shown for corn, durum and other spring wheat, oats, barley, flaxseed, soybeans, all hay, potatoes, tobacco, broomcorn, apples, peaches, pears and grapes.

While many of these changes in outturns of crops from August 1, are relatively small, the declines more than offset the increases. Consequently, the index of all-crop production dropped to 130 percent of the 1923-32 base. This is exceeded only by the 132 percent in 1952 and the record 135.5 percent in 1948. Only rice, cranberries and pecans contribute record outturns to the total. Despite the declines, expected outturns of corn and soybeans are among the larger crops of these commodities. Larger than average crops of winter wheat, flaxseed, cotton, hay, tobacco, sugarcane, sugar beets and cherries are expected. Estimates for spring wheat, dry beans, pears, grapes and apricots are nearly up to average; others below average include oats, barley, rye, sorghum grain, dry peas, peanuts, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, broomcorn, hops, apples and peaches.

Feed crop prospects in various parts of the country tended to reflect the effects of the season-long drought in central and southwestern areas, more recent drought in the Virginia-Carolinas area, but mostly satisfactory prospects elsewhere. These prospects, as indicated by crop reporters and shown on the map on page 5, cover not only grains, hay, silage, fodder and pasture, but also many other crop residues and feeding materials not separately estimated. By September 1, relief had come to most of the Southwestern drought area, except most of West Texas. Drought

FEED CROP PROSPECTS*

Sept. 1, 1953

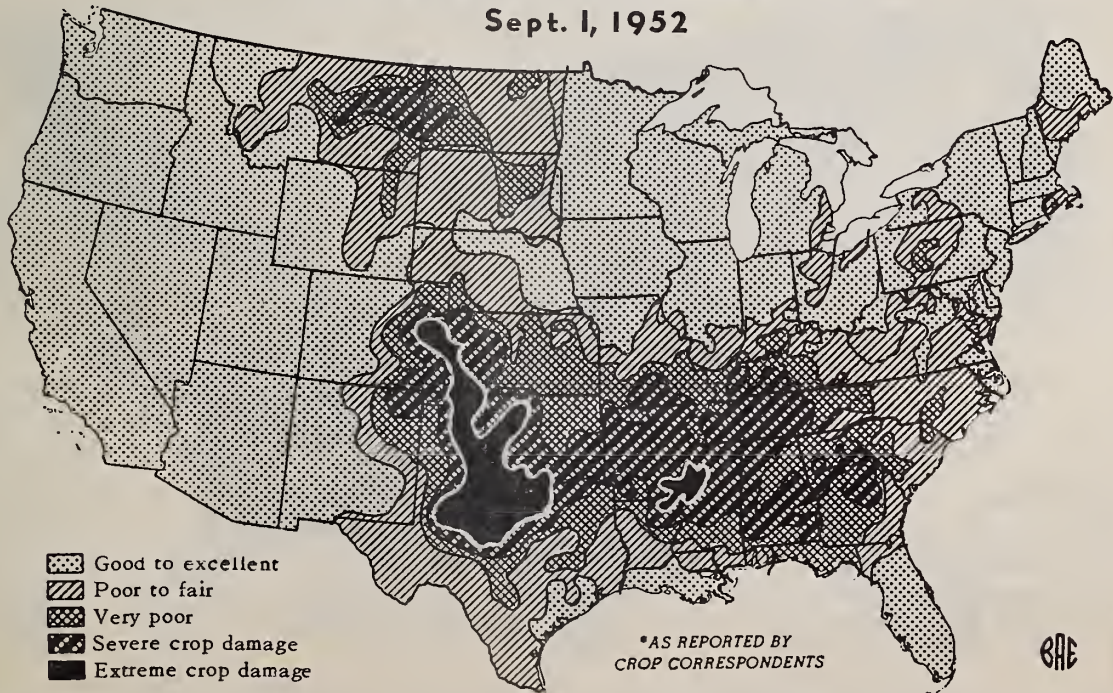


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 49378 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FEED CROP PROSPECTS

Sept. 1, 1952

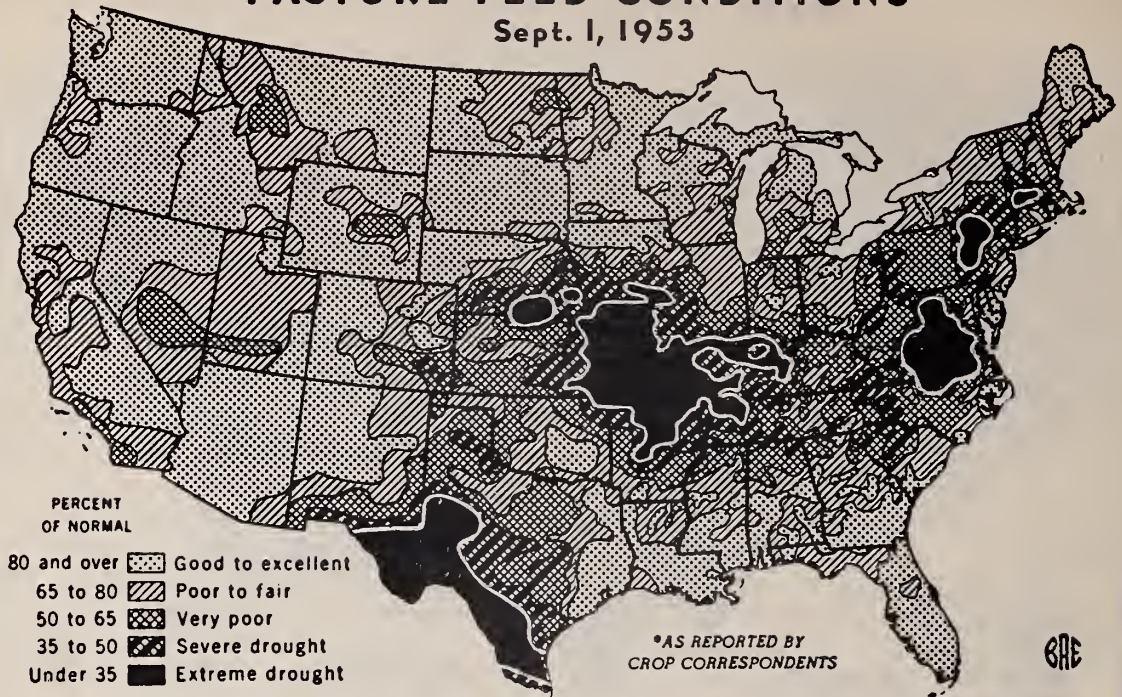


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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Sept. 1, 1953



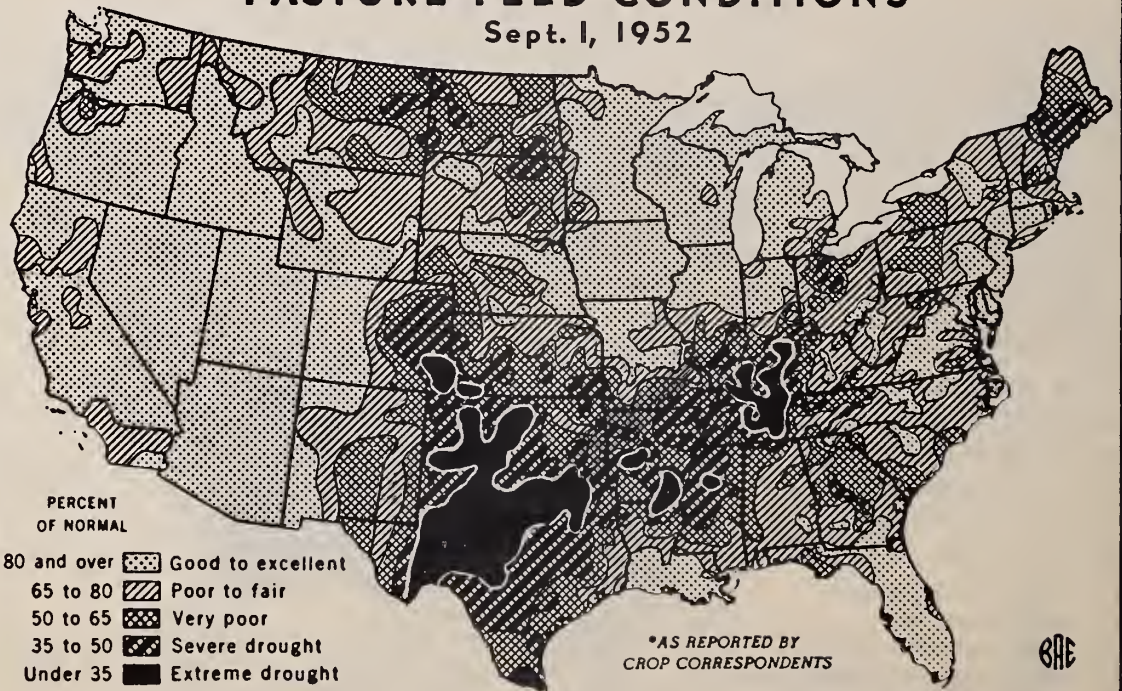
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Sept. 1, 1952



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48824 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1953

September 1, 1953

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persisted, however, in most of Missouri, northern Arkansas and eastern Kansas. During August, the dry area expanded from this center, particularly into western Kentucky and Tennessee.

Feed grain production of over 118 million tons is now in prospect. Although the tonnage is less than in 5 of the last 7 years, it is larger than that usually consumed in a season, and with the large carryovers will provide an ample supply for livestock to be fed. The corn crop of over 3.2 billion bushels is the fifth-largest in history, and while exceeded by a large margin in 1948, it is nearly as large as in 1946 and 1949, and only 3 percent less than in 1952. The 1,206 million bushels of oats, 237 million bushels of barley and 120 million bushels of sorghum grain are below average by 9, 20 and 12 percent, respectively. The hay crop will be nearly a million tons smaller than indicated on August 1, but the 104½ million tons is among the larger hay crops. It contains a near-record proportion of alfalfa and is mostly of good quality. The drought areas will be short in supply again. Feeding of hay and roughages has started there and in other areas where pastures did not furnish enough grazing and the demand upon available supplies will be heavy. In dry areas, more than the usual proportion of corn and sorghums will be diverted to silage and forage. Pastures are furnishing poor grazing rather generally. The condition of 63 percent is, with the exception of most years in the 1930-36 drought period, lowest of record for September 1. Pastures were fair to good in the northernmost States from Michigan to Montana and in most of the West, and poorest in the drought areas--one centering in Missouri, the other the Virginia-Carolina area. Western ranges improved slightly during August with cool weather and good rains, but are still only poor to fair in large sections and very poor in drought areas.

A relatively large tonnage of food grains is assured by the larger than average 1,169 million bushels of wheat now nearly all harvested and the record rice crop of 50.4 million bags (100 pounds equivalent). Rye and buckwheat will be relatively small contributors to the total, as in other recent years. The total for the 8 grains--4 feed and 4 food grains--is over 156½ million tons, almost 6 million tons less than in 1952, but otherwise exceeded only in 1946 and 1948.

The oilseed tonnage will be virtually the same as in 1952 and a fifth above average. Soybean prospects declined in August to 280 million bushels, 12 million less than in 1952. The flaxseed crop of 39 million bushels also is smaller than forecast a month ago, as harvesting reveals yields lowered by August weather. But the probable outturn of cottonseed is larger than last year and 25 percent above average. The peanut crop also will be larger than in 1952, but only about two-thirds average.

Production prospects for potatoes which declined in the Minnesota-North Dakota area, but changed little elsewhere, dropped slightly to 381 million bushels. Sweetpotatoes improved slightly to a prospective 34.3 million bushels, but less than two-thirds average. Tobacco yields declined, particularly in the Virginia and North Carolina area, but the 2,035 million pounds now in prospect is above average. Estimates for several commodities are changed little from August 1 forecasts: dry beans--17.3 million bags, dry peas--3.3 million bags, broomcorn--30,000 tons, sugarcane--7.5 million tons, sugar beets--11.4 million tons, and hops--43.4 million pounds.

Deciduous fruit prospects declined only slightly during August with smaller outturns of apples and peaches, little change in pears and grapes, but slightly

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more apricots indicated. Compared with a year ago, the smaller production of grapes and pears was practically offset by larger crops of apples, plums, prunes and apricots. The dry weather in August in the eastern States retarded the development of late fruits. In the Pacific Northwest, fruit in general is about a week later than usual in development. Production of tree nuts is expected to be 18 percent above average, but not much different than a year ago, as a record pecan crop and a large almond production offset smaller outturns of walnuts and filberts. Citrus prospects for the 1953-54 crop are excellent in Florida, good in California, fair in Arizona, but poor in Texas.

More summer commercial vegetables and melons than expected on August 1, and 7 percent more than in 1952, are now in prospect. The increase over August is largely due to marked improvement in late summer onions, which more than offset reductions in most of the other crops. Production of fall vegetables is expected to be slightly smaller than in 1952. While production of cabbage, cauliflower, and green peas will be heavier, there will be significant reductions in fall carrots, cucumbers, lettuce and tomatoes. The total of all vegetables and melons for fresh market in 1953 is expected to exceed that of 1952 by about 5 percent, on the basis of estimates to date covering about 95 percent of the annual tonnage.

Estimates of 9 vegetables for commercial processing, which usually account for more than 90 percent of the total, indicate a prospective tonnage about 9 percent less than in 1952, but 7 percent above average. The tonnage of processing tomatoes was sharply reduced to a fifth less than in 1952 and 5 percent below average. Sweet corn supplies will be nearly as large as last year and more than a fourth above average. Also the winter and spring spinach outturn is less than last year. However, a record lima bean tonnage is expected, and more snap beans, beets for canning, kraut cabbage (contracted), green peas and pimientos than last year. Outturns of all except beets for canning and tomatoes will be above average.

Milk production during August was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent higher than last August, but 1 percent below average for the month. Production per cow dropped sharply to the lowest for September 1 in 5 years, because of hot, dry weather and poor grazing. The larger output than last August came from a larger number of milk cows. Egg production, however, set a new record for August, 5 percent more than last August and 12 percent above average. The rate of lay was record large in all parts of the country, with the number of layers about the same as last August, and only 1 percent below average. Potential layers on farms numbered 1 percent more than a year ago, but 8 percent below average. Egg-feed, turkey-feed and farm chicken-feed price relationships were all more favorable for producers than a year ago.

CORN: The Nation's corn production prospect dropped 114 million bushels during August, making it 3.2 billion bushels as of September 1. Such a crop would be 3 percent or 91 million bushels smaller than last year, but 6 percent or 180 million bushels bigger than average. A continued shortage of moisture and extremely hot days in late August from the 100th meridian east to the Atlantic are responsible for the reduction.

Chief damage occurred in the southern part of the Corn Belt and bordering States in the South Central group. In that area there will be considerable

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chaffy and poorly filled ears. Although the heat wave was intense, it was short and all except late planted corn was close enough to maturity to escape serious injury. In fact a larger than usual portion of the crop was either mature or nearly mature--over a third had matured in Illinois by September 1, another two-fifths was dented and more than four-fifths was safe from frost in Missouri. Thus, the hot, clear, dry days served as a giant "crop dryer", driving out the moisture and hastening the date of picking. Cribbing will start in many Corn Belt areas in late September. In the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin, where the heat wave was a boon to the crop, a larger proportion than expected earlier will mature for grain. But in the rest of the Corn Belt, and in States east and south, more silage and forage are being harvested, not only to save the crop from further deterioration, but to add to the roughage supply already short in many sections.

The drought and heat hurt worst in the vital Corn Belt. There, a hundred of the 114 million bushel drop in production prospects from August 1 occurred. The yield per acre outlook dropped 4 bushels in Iowa, 3 in Illinois, 5 each in Missouri and Nebraska, 6 in Kansas, remained unchanged in Indiana, increased a bushel in Ohio, 2 each in Wisconsin and South Dakota, and 4 in Minnesota. Northernmost States of the South Central group suffered a cut, but elsewhere yield prospects remained the same or improved. Prospective production in the South Atlantic States changed only slightly but along the Coast, picking will be made difficult because of lodging caused by the mid-August hurricane "Barbara". In the Northeast, Pennsylvania suffered the most damage. Prospects in most of the Western States improved with Colorado and Montana, each adding 3 bushels per acre.

WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,169 million bushels, a decline of 33.5 million bushels from the August 1 estimate. The current crop is 9 percent smaller than the 1952 crop of 1,291 million bushels, but 7 percent larger than the average production of 1,089 million bushels. The change in the all wheat estimate from a month earlier is due to a reduction in spring wheat production. A winter wheat crop of 878 million bushels, for which the last estimate was made as of August 1, is included in the all wheat production estimate. The indicated national yield per acre for all wheat of 17.4 bushels is 0.9 bushels below last year, but 0.3 bushels above the 10-year average yield.

All spring wheat prospective production is estimated at 291 million bushels, a decline of 33.5 million bushels or 10 percent from the August 1 forecast. Loss of production occurred mainly in Minnesota and the Dakotas, with earlier prospects maintained or slightly improved in Montana, Washington and Oregon. The indicated yield per harvested acre at 13.8 bushels is 2.0 bushels above the 1952 yield, but 2.0 bushels below average.

DURUM WHEAT: Production of durum wheat, now estimated at 14,314,000 bushels, is two-thirds of last year's small crop of 21,363,000 bushels, and only three-eighths of the average production of 37,360,000 bushels. Production this year is the third lowest since estimates were started in 1919--only the drought years of 1934 and 1936 have been lower. The current estimate is below the August 1 estimate by about 5½ million bushels or 28 percent. Rust was the principal cause of lower production, with the extent of damage becoming more apparent as harvest progressed.

Loss from rust has been the heaviest since 1935. Dry weather during August was also a factor in much of North Dakota since the crop had a shallow root system. Very little durum wheat had been harvested by August 1. By September 1, however, two-thirds of the crop had been harvested in North Dakota, while in South Dakota and Minnesota harvest was nearly complete.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Production of other spring wheat is now estimated at 277 million bushels, 28 million bushels below the August 1 forecast, but 59 million bushels larger than the 1952 crop and 23 million bushels above average. The yield per acre is estimated at 14.5 bushels compared with 12.0 bushels in 1952 and the average of 16.0 bushels.

Prospective production is below August 1 in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Idaho, but the same or improved in Montana, Washington and Oregon. Reduced prospects in Minnesota and the Dakotas resulted from widespread stem rust damage, unfavorably wet weather during harvest time in southern Minnesota and South Dakota, and lack of topsoil moisture during the latter part of the growing season in North Dakota. Lack of rainfall reduced prospects in Idaho. In North Dakota, less than 10 percent of the hard wheat acreage--largely in northern and western sections--was still standing on September 1. In Montana, about 65 percent of the spring wheat was harvested by September 1, harvest being considerably later than in 1952. There was some damage by stem rust in late fields in northeastern Montana, but yields for the State as a whole continue to hold up to earlier expectations. Wheat harvest in South Dakota and southern Minnesota was practically completed by September 1, with harvest in northern Minnesota nearing completion. For Washington and Oregon, prospective production is slightly higher than on August 1. More than the usual amount of wheat remains to be harvested in these two States.

OATS: Rust and wet weather at harvest time in several important producing States of the North Central region, and disappointing yields on late plantings largely account for a further drop this month in estimates of the 1953 crop of oats. The prospective production estimate of 1,206 million bushels, based on September 1 reports, is the smallest in six years. It is 2 percent below last month, 5 percent below last year and 9 percent below the 10-year average of 1,325 million bushels. The September 1 yield for the United States, at 30.6 bushels per acre, is the smallest in 9 years, and compares with 32.8 bushels last year and the average of 33.5 bushels.

By the end of August harvesting and combining operations were nearly completed in all States and growers were able to make a closer appraisal of actual yield outturns. It was evident that rust, which was making inroads on otherwise favorable yield prospects a month ago in the later harvesting areas of Minnesota and South Dakota, did somewhat more damage than expected earlier as the crop advanced towards maturity. Heavy rains in late July and early August delayed harvest operations and caused over-ripe grain to shatter. Some oats sprouted in the swaths and shocks during the prolonged period of wet weather in Western Lakes States and adjoining areas, lowering both quality and quantity. Reports from Minnesota, South Dakota and Michigan indicate lower September 1 yields than a month ago, but a slightly higher yield is now indicated for Wisconsin.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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A wide range of yields, test weights and quality was also indicated by near final reports in other regions. In the North Atlantic States late plantings in Pennsylvania headed on short straw and yields were disappointing. In all other States of this area, September 1 prospects were either the same as a month ago or improved. A lower yield for Oregon this month more than offset gains reported in several other Western States. Estimates remained mostly unchanged for the South Atlantic and South Central regions where harvesting was nearly completed in July.

SOYBEANS: Production of 280 million bushels of soybeans, as expected on September 1, is 5 percent less than forecast last month. The current estimate is 4 percent below the 292 million bushel crop of last year and is the smallest since 1949. The record soybean crop of 299 million bushels was harvested in 1950. An average yield of 19.5 bushels per acre is expected this year, well below the 20.7 bushels last year and slightly below the 10-year average of 19.7 bushels per acre.

Continued drought and extremely hot weather during the last week of August damaged soybeans over much of the southern part of the main soybean area. The drought centered in Missouri where production prospects dropped sharply from even the relatively low estimate of a month ago. The Kansas crop also deteriorated rapidly during the month and an extremely low yield is indicated for that State. In the northern soybean areas conditions were much better. The extreme heat of late August caused some damage, but it also hastened maturity which lessens the possibilities of injury from early frost.

Growers in Ohio reported an unusually high condition as of September 1 and indications point to a yield of 22.5 bushels per acre in that State, a slight increase over August 1. Minnesota, where moisture has been adequate, also reported improved conditions over a month ago. Hot weather of late August hastened maturity, which virtually eliminates the hazard of frost damage. The Indiana yield held at the August level; drought in the southern part of that State caused some damage, but relatively few soybeans are grown in that area. Illinois indications point to a yield of about 23 bushels per acre, 1 bushel less than either last month or last year. Soybeans in the southern counties of Illinois suffered rather heavy drought damage, but over much of the State prospects as of September 1 remained good. Combining has started in southern Illinois, with the first sales reported during the last days of August. In Iowa, dry weather in the southern part of the State caused further damage to the crop; however, conditions in the heavy soybean producing areas of the State remained relatively favorable. The indicated yield of 22.5 bushels is down only 0.5 bushel from last month, but is 3.0 bushels below the record yield of last year.

The South Atlantic States show little change in yield prospects from a month ago. Dry, hot weather caused some deterioration in the Virginia crop but this was offset by improved prospects in both Delaware and Maryland. In the South Central States, dry, hot weather continued over much of the soybean area and yield prospects declined in Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Oklahoma. More favorable prospects were reported in Alabama and Louisiana, while Mississippi showed no change from the very low yield reported a month ago.

BARLEY: Production of 237 million bushels of barley indicated on September 1 is 7 million bushels below the August 1 forecast. Production last year was 227 million bushels. Indicated yield of 28.0 bushels per acre is 0.5 bushel larger than the 1952 yield and 2.9 bushels above 10-year average. The acreage for harvest this year is 2 percent larger than last year, but 29 percent below average.

A combination of drought conditions and rust damage not fully apparent August 1 in Minnesota, North and South Dakota producing areas caused a substantial decrease in indicated yields. The yield of 22.7 bushels per acre in the North Central region is 2.1 bushels lower than last month, but slightly above the 10-year average of 22.0 bushels. Lack of rainfall in Idaho during August tended to reduce barley yields, but in most other western States yields improved. Harvest is nearly complete with quality about average.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 50.4 million equivalent 100 pound bags. The Nation and each of the rice producing States, except California, have the largest crops of record. This U. S. total is 0.3 million bags more than the August 1 estimate, 3.6 percent larger than the 1952 crop of 48.7 million bags and 44 percent more than average. The crop is expected to be harvested from about 9 percent more acreage than was harvested in 1952 and almost one-third more than average. The indicated yield of 2,336 pounds per acre is 132 pounds below the 1952 yield but 209 pounds above average.

In the Southern rice area, which includes Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, a record large crop of 38.9 million bags is expected, compared with 36.8 million bags harvested in this area last year. In Mississippi, the condition of rice improved slightly during August, although a large proportion of the crop continues to be about three weeks late. Harvest of early seeded rice is underway. In Arkansas, rice generally made good progress during the month, although the crop in northeast areas of the State received hardly enough water. Harvest, which began the last week in August, is not expected to become general until about mid-September. In Louisiana and Texas, harvest made excellent progress during the first half of August under generally favorable conditions, but was delayed during the last half of the month by rains. Although some lodging of rice was reported, no appreciable loss is expected unless the rains continue.

In California, unseasonably cool weather and rains during August retarded the development of rice, although the crop made good progress during July. Due to unfavorable growing conditions early in the season, the crop continues to be about two weeks late. Rice is heading and some early fields will be harvested in late September, but combining is not expected to become general until mid-October.

SORGHUM GRAIN: The 1953 crop of sorghum grain is now estimated at 120.2 million bushels. This is about 9 percent more than the August 1 forecast, 44 percent more than the comparatively small crop of 83.3 million bushels harvested in 1952, but 12 percent below average. The indicated yield of 17.6 bushels per acre is 1.5 bushels above last month, 1.2 bushels above the 1952 yield, but 0.8 bushel below average. This year's crop is expected to be harvested from about one-third more acreage than was harvested in 1952, but 7 percent less than average.

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Although the early season drought delayed plantings in much of the Southern Great Plains, where the crop continues to be late, rains during August were beneficial to sorghums, especially in Texas, Oklahoma and Colorado. Prospective yields increased 4 bushels in Texas and 3 bushels in Colorado during the month, while they remained unchanged in Oklahoma. Conditions also continue to be favorable for sorghums in Arizona and California. However, continued hot, dry weather reduced prospective yields 2 bushels in Kansas, 3 bushels in Nebraska and 4 bushels in Missouri during August. In Kansas, conditions are quite variable, but rains during early August were beneficial to late planted sorghums and general rains August 31 should improve all sorghums.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans is indicated at 17,291,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis as of September 1), slightly more than forecast a month ago. The current prospect is about 3 percent larger than 1952 production, but is 3 percent below the 10-year average. The September 1 indicated yield of 1,227 pounds per harvested acre is the third highest of record, exceeded only by the 1,319 pounds last year and the 1,232 pounds in 1951. The 10-year average yield is only 1,007 pounds per acre.

The Northeast bean area shows a slight reduction in prospects from last month. Improvement was reported in New York, but this was more than offset by lowered yield prospects in Michigan. The Michigan crop shows a rather wide variation, with excellent prospects in parts of the Saginaw Valley and rather poor conditions in the eastern Thumb near Lake Huron. The extreme heat during the last of August caused some premature ripening of pods and, except for the early harvested crop may result in smaller sized beans. The first fields harvested showed an unusually low moisture content and a high percentage of split beans.

Prospects in the Northwest bean areas are little changed, from a month ago. Slight increases in Montana and Washington were offset by a reduction in Nebraska. Improved prospects are reported in all of the Southwest Pinto States except New Mexico. In that State there was severe hail damage in parts of the Estancia Valley, resulting in a lower yield than expected a month ago. Improved moisture conditions in the dry land areas of Colorado, Arizona and Utah bettered yield prospects in these States. In California, the over-all production forecast is the same as a month ago. Weather conditions in August were favorable and the crop made good progress during the month. Harvesting has started in the earlier fields; however, threshing will not be general until late September or early October.

DRY PEAS: Production prospects for dry peas show little change from a month ago. The 1953 crop is now estimated at 3,347,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis) compared with 3,343,000 bags forecast on August 1. This is about 28 percent above the small crop of last year, but is 44 percent below the 10-year average. A yield of 1,323 pounds per acre is expected this season, well above the 1,237 pounds harvested last year and the 10-year average of 1,264 pounds per acre.

Idaho and Washington, the two major producing States, show no change in yield prospects from a month ago. Yields in both States are slightly above average but are less than expected early in the season, due to the hot dry weather in July. Production prospects were lower than a month ago in Montana, but this was more than offset by better prospects in Colorado and Oregon.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,412 million pounds. With a record high yield now in prospect, the indicated production is about 3 percent above the August 1 forecast and 4 percent greater than the production of 1,354 million pounds in 1952, but 32 percent below the 10-year average production of 2,063 million pounds.

Prospective production in the Virginia-Carolina area is down slightly from a month ago. Good rains were received in most peanut areas around mid-month, but were followed by a period of high temperatures which caused vines to wilt in some of the drier areas.

In the Southeast Area, the weather continued favorable and record high yields are now indicated for Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Harvesting of Spanish peanuts was delayed by frequent showers soon after the beginning of harvest.

In the Southwest Area most peanut growing counties received timely rains during the month and the crop has overcome the effects of the poor start because of the June drought although stands are irregular in some areas. The drought stricken area of south Texas also received rains which came too late to benefit the early crop, but materially improved prospects for the late crop.

HAY: A total 1953 hay crop of 104.4 million tons is estimated on the basis of September 1 conditions. This is a reduction of less than one million tons from a month ago and reflects some losses in late cuttings caused by dry weather and diversion to pasture. The current crop is practically the same as the relatively large tonnage produced in 1952. It is about 2 percent above the 1942-51 average of 102.3 million tons and has been exceeded in only three previous years. Increases in hay crops over a month ago were shown in several North Atlantic and East North Central States and in the West. Decreases on a larger scale, however, resulting from further drought inroads on late hay crops, were reported for most South Atlantic and South Central States, also in an area from the Dakotas through Kansas, Missouri and the western portions of Kentucky and Tennessee.

An alfalfa hay crop of about 42.5 million tons is now in prospect. This barely exceeds the large 1952 crop of 42.4 million tons, and is only slightly below the record 1951 crop. The prospective crop is about two-thirds of a million tons below August 1 indications, chiefly in the West North Central States where hot dry weather during late August curtailed yields of late cuttings.

Clover-timothy hay tonnage in 1953, totaled 30.3 million tons, nearly 5 percent below the 1952 crop and about 2 percent below average. Heavy first cuttings were cured and stored during favorable weather in the heavy producing North Central and North Atlantic States. The crop is now appraised above August 1 indications in several of these States.

Growth of lespedeza was greatly retarded by drought in the mid-Atlantic area and in the northwestern part of the lespedeza belt. A smaller lespedeza hay crop than indicated a month ago is now expected in the heaviest producing States. Diversion to pasture has played a part in the decreases. Growth is short and low yields are in prospect in many dry sections. Prospects remained at last month's level in the area from Georgia to Arkansas. The total crop of 5.0 million tons, while only slightly below the 1952 crop of 5.1 million tons is 29 percent smaller than the 10-year average and much below any crop since 1940.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1953

September 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Wild hay production of 12.5 million tons is only slightly less than indicated a month earlier. Prospects improved in the West and in Minnesota, but fell a little below last month in the Dakotas, Kansas and Missouri. The 1953 crop is considerably larger than last year's in most States where wild hay is important and the total is near the 10-year average.

FLAXSEED: Prospective production of flaxseed declined during August. A 1953 crop of 39,011,000 bushels is now indicated, 3.2 million bushels less than forecast on August 1. However, it is a fourth larger than the 1952 crop of 31,002,000 bushels and 2 percent above the 10-year average. The indicated yield of 8.9 bushels per acre for the U. S. as a whole is 0.5 bushel less than last year, but the acreage for harvest is a third larger, which accounts for the greater production.

Yield prospects deteriorated in all three of the important flaxseed States--North and South Dakota and Minnesota. Hot, dry weather during August hastened maturity and reduced prospective yields below those expected earlier. Harvesting operations were being rapidly completed in southern areas of Minnesota, with yields generally disappointing, but were just getting underway in northern counties. In North Dakota, about three-fifths of the acreage was still standing on September 1, but most of the uncut acreage was ripe or nearing maturity. The hot, dry weather during August reduced yield prospects in North Dakota by a half-bushel per acre, but at the same time largely eliminated the danger of losses from frost damage on considerable late seeded acreage. In South Dakota, harvest was progressing rapidly with about half of the acreage threshed or combined by September 1.

BROOMCORN: The 1953 broomcorn crop is estimated at 30,000 tons only 200 tons less than indicated a month ago. It is 900 tons more than the 1952 crop but is nearly 10,000 tons less than the 10-year average. Prospects on September 1 were about the same as a month earlier in Illinois and Oklahoma, poorer in New Mexico and Kansas and better in Colorado and Texas. Because of dry soil conditions at normal planting time, a larger acreage than usual was planted late in July in Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. Moisture conditions in August were favorable for growth and development of the crop in parts of the area, but dry weather retarded growth in other localities. The peak of harvest was over in the Lindsay area of Oklahoma by the end of August and broomcorn workers were moving to the Northwestern districts. In Colorado, the outcome of much of the late planted acreage still is in doubt because of the possibility of early frost; rains in August were beneficial and the crop showed some improvement. Harvest has begun in Colorado but is not expected to be general until late September. In New Mexico there is a wide variation in growth as a result of late plantings. The crop made slow progress because of the prolonged drought, and additional acreage losses were in evidence by the end of August.

HOPS: Production of hops is estimated at 43,365,000 pounds -- 29 percent less than the total production last season and 15 percent less than average. The harvested crop in 1952 amounted to 41,200,000 pounds. The marketing agreement, which was terminated July 1, 1953, allowed a salable quantity of 39,200,000 pounds from the 1952 crop. Harvest was underway in all four States by September 1.

The Washington crop was late in starting to grow because of a wet, cold spring but harvest started only a few days later than usual. Hops are smaller than usual this year. Oregon growers have completed the picking and drying of Fuggles and quality is good. Late varieties may turn out lower in quality and yield because of mold and mildew caused by recent heavy rains. In California, picking was well along in the Sacramento Valley and had started in the Coastal sections by the end of August. Idaho is harvesting a crop of good quality and yield.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: Apple production in commercial counties is forecast at 99,611,000 bushels--down 805,000 bushels from a month ago. The 1953 crop is about 8 percent larger than the light 1952 crop but is 9 percent smaller than the 10-year average production.

The prospective crop in the eastern States is 579,000 bushels smaller than was indicated on August 1. Drought in the southern part of the area caused a reduction which more than offset a small gain in the New England States. The New England apple crop is above average and developed well until late August when a heat wave speeded up maturity and retarded coloring. Harvest of McIntosh apples will be generally underway by September 15. In New York, the beneficial effects of rains early in August were offset by hot, dry weather later in the month. By September 1, the moisture shortage was severe in the Hudson Valley, and some premature dropping was reported. Prospects by varieties remain about the same as a month earlier: McIntosh, Cortland and R. I. Greenings promise larger crops than last year while all other varieties are lighter than last year. Picking of early fall varieties has begun. In New Jersey, the crop has sized about normally and has generally colored well. Harvest of early varieties is about finished and picking of the main crop is expected to be general during September--several days earlier than usual. Some cracking of Staymans is reported. The Pennsylvania crop developed satisfactorily during August, and prospects generally continue fairly good. A dry season has caused small fruit generally except in Erie County and in the Adams-Franklin-York area where apples are sizing well. In Maryland, the Washington County crop sized poorly during August, but the crop in the other parts of the State sized better. Romes show the heaviest crop this season, with Staymans and Delicious also promising good crops. Yorks are short. The severe drought in Virginia has cut the crop sharply by reducing apple sizes much below normal. Production of Yorks is down sharply from last year, while a good crop of Staymans is in prospect. Cracking of Staymans from rain may become serious. The North Carolina crop is of good quality but fruits are generally undersized.

Production prospects in the Central States declined 268,000 bushels during August, largely due to lack of rainfall. In Ohio, the crop is clean and is coloring nicely. Fall varieties are somewhat undersized, but winter varieties have not been seriously affected. Harvest of winter varieties will begin the last week of September. The Indiana crop showed improvement in northern areas, but in the southern part of the State the prospective production was reduced by drought. Disease and insect control is good. In Illinois, insufficient moisture has cut down the size of apples. Outlook for the Michigan crop is unchanged from a month ago. Apples are not sizing as well as usual and are maturing earlier than expected. Sun scald, scab and hail damage have lowered the quality of the crop. There is a very good crop of Jonathan and Delicious, a good crop of Wealthy and McIntosh, but only a poor to fair crop of Northern Spy. Wisconsin prospects

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declined because of the extended period of hot, dry weather. The Missouri crop was adversely affected by extreme dry weather. Picking of Jonathans has started and harvest dates are about normal.

Prospects in the West continued favorable during August. In Washington, warm days promoted growth and cool nights developed good coloring. The crop is late, and fruit sizes of most varieties are smaller than usual for this time of year. Delicious apples are coloring well in both the Wenatchee and the Yakima areas. Quality is excellent. Winesaps are showing excellent quality. Jonathans are of good size and quality in all areas, and picking will begin about September 7. The Oregon crop is developing satisfactorily. Production in the Hood River area will be about the same as last year, but production in the Milton-Freewater area will be under 1952. Picking of early Delicious apples has begun in the Milton-Freewater district. The Idaho crop developed well in August and is starting to show good color. Colorado apples are of good quality and have sized well. California had a lighter crop of Gravensteins than last year, but very good development of later varieties has occurred. Harvest of fall varieties has begun.

PEACHES: The peach estimate of 63,429,000 bushels is down about 1 percent from a month ago. The production is 1 percent above 1952 but 5 percent below average.

The western States are harvesting 36,461,000 bushels, the 10 southern States, 12,929,000 bushels, the Middle Atlantic States, 6,299,000 bushels and the North Central States, 5,642,000 bushels. In 1952 the production in the West was 35,999,000 bushels, in the 10 southern States, 10,663,000 bushels, in the Middle Atlantic States, 6,522,000 bushels, and in the North Central States, 6,899,000 bushels.

Marketing is nearing completion except the northern tier of States and for the late varieties in California. The dry weather in the eastern and central States in August retarded sizing but generally the quality is good.

In the New England States, harvest of Elbertas is expected around mid-September. The crop failed to size well in New York because of the dry weather. Picking of Elbertas is well along in the Hudson Valley and will start in the Ontario area the second week of September. Harvest of peaches in New Jersey will end about the middle of September. In Pennsylvania, the Erie County crop was affected adversely by dry weather and brown rot. Harvest there is now underway. In other areas of the State, harvest is about over. In Ohio, harvest is completed in the southern part of the State and will be over in the northern part about mid-September. The Michigan crop did not size as well as anticipated earlier because of the dry August. Elberta harvest began in Berrien County the last week of August and peaked about Labor Day. Peak movement in the central area will occur around mid-month while in the northern counties it will be the third week of September.

The Idaho crop is now being harvested. Quality is good but many orchards have very thin sets because of the April freezes. The Colorado crop was moving around Labor Day and is expected to be past volume movement by September 12. Quality and sizes have been good. The crop in northern Utah started moving to market the first week of September. Wind damage in August reduced prospects in a few areas. Harvest in Washington was in full swing on the first of the month. The short crop of Elbertas was partly offset by larger production of other varieties. The quality is excellent.

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The California clingstone crop is placed at 21,877,000 bushels, 14 percent above last year and 6 percent above average. The freestone crop is estimated at 10,418,000 bushels which compares with 11,251,000 bushels produced in 1952 and the 10-year average of 11,380,000 bushels. Canning of the clingstone crop is progressing satisfactorily, although somewhat later than for the past few seasons. Some brown rot has been reported after the unseasonable rains of August 29 in the Sacramento Valley but the losses are expected to be small. The harvest of freestones is about over, except for late varieties. Cannery took a larger than usual volume this year. The dried peach crop was produced without weather damage.

PEARS: The pear crop is placed at 30,374,000 bushels, 2 percent less than a year ago and about the same as average. Prospects declined slightly during August. Most of the loss was in Washington. The Michigan crop improved. In most other areas, changes from August 1 were small if any.

The Bartlett crop in the Pacific Coast States is placed at 18,592,000 bushels, down 1,781,000 bushels from last year. Prospects for the other varieties in these States point to a crop of 7,193,000 bushels, up 961,000 bushels from last year.

The Bartlett crop in Washington is of very high quality and the fruit generally is of good sizes. Sizes in the Wenatchee are averaging above those in the Yakima area. Harvest in the Yakima Valley was about 75 percent completed by September 1, while in the Wenatchee area, a smaller percentage of the crop was harvested. Harvest was generally delayed by the unsatisfactory cannery price. Pickout in the Wenatchee area was about as expected while in the Yakima Valley production was below earlier expectations. Picking of other pears in Washington started September 1. The crop is of excellent quality. The Bartlett crop in Oregon is about 10 days later than usual this year. Picking started on August 17 in both the Hood River and Rogue Valley and will continue until about mid-September. The quality of the crop is good but sizes are averaging a little smaller than usual. Most of the Hood River crop will be processed as usual but it appears that a larger than usual proportion of the Rogue River crop will be marketed fresh. Harvest of Anjous will start about September 10 and Bosc will be underway about a week later. In California, harvest of Bartlett and Hardy is at the peak. Movement should continue until the latter part of September. Quality is fair in most areas, although in a few localities the spring frosts resulted in some misshapen fruit.

In New York, dry weather in the Hudson Valley adversely affected the crop. Development has been satisfactory in most other areas. Harvest of the Clapp variety has been completed and Bartlett picking has begun in the Hudson Valley. In Michigan, harvest of Bartletts was completed before September 1 in the southern counties. The yield was above earlier expectations. Prospects for Kieffer and other late varieties are poorer than for the Bartlett crop.

GRAPES: The U. S. grape crop is estimated at 2,773,200 tons--13 percent below the large crop of last year and 4 percent below average.

California and Arizona produce virtually all of the European type grapes in the country. The total for the two States this year (California at 2,578,000 tons and Arizona at 3,800 tons) accounts for 93 percent of United States production. Harvest was completed in late July in Arizona and the Desert Valleys of California. In other areas of California, grapes are maturing later than usual because of the unusually cool growing season. Fresh grapes, mainly Thompson Seedless, are moving in volume. Harvest of Tokays began during the last week in August but volume

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movement has not yet started. Some Thompson Seedless and Zante Currants were placed on drying trays late in August but the sugar content was at a minimum. If most growers wait for grapes to attain a sugar content for good quality raisins and a favorable dry-cut ratio, the bulk of harvest for raisins may be squeezed into a very short time.

Production in States other than California and Arizona amounts to 191,400 tons --2 percent less than 1952 but 8 percent above average. Production for the 4 important Great Lakes States is estimated at 134,300 tons, slightly above 1952 and 12 percent above average. A decline during August for Pennsylvania was offset by an improvement in Ohio. In New York, grapes in the important Chautauqua-Erie area made excellent progress during August but those in the Hudson Valley and in parts of the Finger Lakes area, have suffered from dry weather.

Pennsylvania grapes are in excellent condition except in some parts of the Erie Section where the late June hail storm damaged the crop. Grapes are coloring about the usual time and quality is good except for some hail damage.

Ohio received beneficial rains early in August. The crop is generally of good quality. Harvest is underway in southern Ohio. The main harvest along Lake Erie will occur the last half of September. Michigan grapes are of unusually fine quality and are ripening a little earlier than usual. Harvest of early varieties is underway and harvest of Concordes will start about mid-September. The Arkansas crop is about a third of average because of spring frosts. Washington expects the largest crop on record. Quality is good but grapes are slow in maturing and harvest will be later than usual.

CITRUS: Orange condition averaged 69 percent on September 1, compared with 73 percent a year earlier and the 10-year average of 74 percent. Grapefruit condition was reported at 63 percent compared with 48 percent a year ago and the 10-year average of 62 percent. New crop California lemons averaged 76 percent --1 point above a year earlier and 2 points above average.

Florida citrus made favorable progress during August. Rainfall was heavy, approaching records in many areas of the State. A few grapefruit have been picked but movement will probably not reach volume for either grapefruit or oranges for about another month.

In Texas, conditions during late August and early September were the most favorable for citrus for the past three years. Rains from 3 to 8 inches were general and some areas received more than 12 inches. Water for irrigation will be available for some time. Trees and fruit responded almost immediately to the much needed moisture. Additional plantings of young citrus trees are expected to be made soon.

Arizona citrus fruits are in fair condition. The set is generally light but fruit is sizing up rapidly.

California orange prospects are varied. Some orchards carry a heavy set of fruit but many are light. Condition of Navels is about average but condition of Valencias is considerably below average. California grapefruit are developing satisfactorily. Prospects for the crop in the Desert Valleys are better than for the summer grapefruit crop. The lemon crop is indicated to be larger than last season and larger than average.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Plum production in California and Michigan is estimated at 92,400 tons, 86,000 tons in California and 6,400 tons in Michigan. In 1952 the total for the two States was 60,800 tons while the 10-year average is 86,550 tons. The California crop has been marketed under a marketing agreement. In Placer County, some varieties failed to size as expected. The Michigan plum crop is very irregular. Damson harvest had started by the end of August. Stanley Prune harvest was expected to begin in volume after Labor Day.

The California prune crop of 140,000 tons (dried basis) compares with 135,000 tons produced in 1952 and the 10-year average of 182,600 tons. In the Santa Clara Valley areas, prunes started dropping from the trees earlier than expected. Sizes of the early maturing fruit were generally below earlier expectations.

The prune crop in Washington, Idaho and Oregon is estimated at 96,700 tons (fresh basis), 13 percent above 1952 but 15 percent below average. In Idaho, hot weather the first half of August resulted in the loss of some prunes. The latter part of August was more favorable for development. The fruit has sized satisfactorily and the coloring is good. Harvest started late in August. Harvest of Italians will start the second week of September and will reach volume movement by mid-month. In eastern Washington, the quality and sizes are good. Picking was delayed by rains. Some tonnage may not be harvested because of market conditions. The western Washington crop has been damaged by the cold, windy, rainy weather during the last week of August. In eastern Oregon, prospects improved during August. Although the July "drop" was heavy, the fruit sized better than earlier expectations. Harvest started around August 10, about 10 days later than last year. Harvest of Italians got underway in late August. In western Oregon, the wet weather during late August resulted in development of brown rot. Harvest for canning will start about September 10 while harvest of prunes for drying will probably start 10 days later.

APRICOTS: The production of apricots in California, Washington and Utah is placed at 214,200 tons, 21 percent above 1952 but 5 percent below average. The California crop, at 200,000 tons, is above earlier expectation. In 1952, production in California was 158,000, the 10-year average is 201,100 tons. Generally, the set was good and fruit developed good sizes. A larger than usual proportion of the crop was dried this year, mainly because of the strike in the canning industry before harvest was completed. The Washington crop was below that of last year. A heavy "drop" of mature fruit this year accounts for most of the decline from early expectation. Harvest was practically completed by September 1. The Utah crop was small this year because of the late spring freezes. The quality and the size of fruit were good.

CRANBERRIES: Production for 1953 is forecast at a record high of 1,075,400 barrels --36 percent above both last year and average. The crop in each State is larger than average and, except in New Jersey, larger than last year.

In Massachusetts and New Jersey, growing conditions have been generally favorable except for dry weather in June and a record-breaking period of hot weather the last few days of August and the first few days in September. The hot spell caused some sun scald of berries. Harvest will be general in these two States before mid-September.

Wisconsin is expecting a record-size crop as a result of a heavy bloom, good set and generally favorable weather. Washington and Oregon both expect large crops of good quality.

FIGS AND OLIVES: Figs in California have made exceedingly good growth but the cool weather during August delayed maturity. Some cracking has been reported but to date this has not been serious. Some of the Black Missions for drying in the Sacramento Valley counties were damaged by the recent rain.

Olive prospects continue to decline. All varieties are short, especially Sevillanos.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: The production of almonds in California is placed at 40,000 tons, 10 percent above 1952 and 11 percent above average. The development of almonds continued satisfactory during August and harvest of the earlier orchards is in progress. A small tonnage has been delivered from several Sacramento Valley areas.

The walnut crop in California and Oregon is estimated at 68,100 tons 19 percent less than in 1952 and 3 percent below average. The Oregon crop will be late with harvest not expected until after October 1. The set is below earlier expectation. Sizes are quite promising. In California, the set was irregular by areas. Development was satisfactory, although a larger percentage of small sizes than in 1952 is expected this year.

Filberts in Washington and Oregon, at 6,900 tons, are 5,350 tons less than last year and 238 tons below average. The crop is late this year and harvest will not be well underway until about October 1. Nuts are sizing satisfactorily but indications point to a large percentage of blanks this year.

PECANS: The crop is forecast at a record total of 185,132,000 pounds--25 percent above last year and 46 percent above average. Improved varieties are placed at 88,827,000 pounds--19 percent above last year and 54 percent above average. Wild and seedling pecans are indicated at 96,305,000 pounds--31 percent above last year and 40 percent above average.

In Georgia, the leading pecan State, hot, dry weather the first half of August was favorable for the crop. During the latter part of the month, cloudy, rainy weather made it difficult to control diseases and insects. The Schley and Money maker varieties have sustained serious scab damage and production is expected to be less than last year. Total pecan production for the State is forecast at 51,800,000 pounds, the largest crop of record.

Growing conditions in nearly all areas of the other pecan States were favorable during August. Prospects for Texas, the second State in pecan production, improved almost 5 million pounds since August 1.

POTATOES: Total production of potatoes in 1953 is now estimated at 380,926,000 bushels, compared with 347,504,000 bushels in 1952 and 1942-51 average of 411,007,000 bushels. This indicated output is about 2 million bushels less than indicated a month ago. Improved prospects in a few States, principally in the west, are more than offset by declines elsewhere--chiefly in Pennsylvania, Washington and the central late States.

In the 29 late States, the crop is now placed at 299,302,000 bushels compared with 280,863,000 bushels in 1952.

In the 9 eastern late States, hot dry weather toward the end of August was unfavorable for potatoes in some areas but production prospects did not decline during the month in any of these States except Pennsylvania, where heat and

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drought damage has been relatively severe. The outlook for a bumper crop in Maine remains unchanged from a month ago, with production estimated at 70,325,000 bushels--35 percent more than last year. By the end of August fields in Aroostook County generally, were too dry for good crop growth, but in most fields a substantial set of tubers already had developed as a result of exceptionally favorable growing conditions prior to this dry spell. On Long Island, New York, reports from growers indicate that digging is lagging considerably behind harvest to the same date last year. This situation is reflected in a substantially smaller volume of shipments to the end of August than occurred last year. For the eastern late States as a group, indicated output is 17 percent larger than in 1952.

Hot, dry weather in the 9 central late States during August hampered development of the potato crop, especially in North Dakota and Minnesota, where the outlook in the important Red River Valley points to a smaller crop than expected a month ago. Even so, relatively good yields appear likely in most important sections of the Central late States and a crop 9 percent larger than last year is expected for the group as a whole.

In the 11 western States, growing conditions during August were generally favorable in most important areas. Prospects improved during the month in Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming and Nevada; but total production of late potatoes in the West still is expected to be slightly smaller than in 1952.

In Idaho, below-normal temperatures since late August probably slowed maturity of the crop. Since potatoes in general were planted later than usual this year, growers are apprehensive that an early killing frost might cut yields. Yields in Colorado now are expected to be larger than indicated a month ago but substantially less than last year. Blight and psyllids have been more prevalent than usual; and, in the San Luis Valley, some growers report thin stands and a light set of tubers. The crop in the San Luis Valley is later than usual and movement from that area is expected to be light until after October 1.

Potatoes in Nebraska progressed under favorable conditions during August in the important western areas--both irrigated and non-irrigated--but development in other areas of the State was hampered by hot, dry weather. Harvest of the early commercial crop (summer crop) in the irrigated sections will continue through September 15. Prospects in Washington have declined slightly from a month ago but a near record yield is in prospect for that State. The outlook for late potatoes in California remains relatively good. In the Tularelake area, however, maturity is later than normal and the hazard from killing frosts is greater than usual.

Total production in the 7 intermediate States is placed at 16,863,000 bushels--20 percent larger than in 1952 but 42 percent less than the 1942-51 average.

The potato crop in the 13 early States totaled 64,761,000 bushels--23 percent larger than the 1952 crop in these States and 5 percent larger than the 10-year average.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1953 sweetpotato crop is expected to total 34,301,000 bushels--21 percent larger than the relatively small 1952 crop but 37 percent smaller than the 1942-51 average. Reduced prospects from a month ago in the mid-west and in North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama were more than offset by an improvement in the outlook in important States elsewhere. Production is now indicated to be 2 percent larger than on August 1.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,
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In New Jersey, sweetpotato prospects improved during August and the average yield is now expected to equal the record-high. Indicated production is substantially above last year. In Virginia, prospects remain unchanged from a month ago. Movement to market from the Eastern Shore was heavier than usual during August. Prospects in North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama were reduced by unseasonably dry weather during August but indicated production still is above the 1952 output in each of these States.

In South Carolina, Louisiana and Texas, August rainfall improved sweetpotato prospects and the 1953 crop is now indicated to be substantially larger than last year in all of these States. In Louisiana, a yield equal to the record-high for the 1945 crop is in prospect. Indicated production in Georgia and Mississippi is unchanged from a month ago, and well above that of last year.

TOBACCO: Total tobacco production is forecast at 2,035 million pounds, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent below last month's prospect. Lower prospects for flue-cured production account for most of this reduction. Last year production of all tobacco in the United States totaled 2,255 million pounds and the 1942-51 average is 1,949 million pounds.

The production of flue-cured tobacco is indicated at 1,225 million pounds, compared with 1,365 million pounds harvested in 1952 and the 10-year average production of 1,145 million pounds. Dry weather reduced yield prospects below earlier expectations in Virginia and North Carolina.

The burley tobacco crop as of September 1 is estimated at 579 million pounds which is the same as the August 1 forecast. This compares with the 1952 record crop of 650 million pounds and the 10-year average of 528 million pounds. More cutting than usual occurred during August as a result of the dry weather, particularly in east Tennessee.

The forecast for Maryland tobacco at 37.6 million pounds is unchanged from a month ago. Production last year totaled 39.5 million pounds and the 10-year average is 34.7 million pounds.

Fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco production is estimated at 57.1 and 31.7 million pounds, respectively. Lack of adequate rainfall lowered production prospects during the month. The current indicated production compares with 58.2 and 33.8 million pounds, respectively, harvested in 1952.

September 1 estimates of cigar tobaccos are: fillers, 42.9 million pounds; binders, 47.2 million pounds; and wrappers 13.9 million pounds. With the exception of wrappers, the current estimate is below the August forecast. In 1952 production of fillers, binders, and wrappers was 44.8, 48.3 and 14.5 million pounds, respectively.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets is estimated at 11,381,000 tons on the basis of September 1 conditions. This is an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent over August 1 prospects, 12 percent above 1952 production, and 14 percent above average.

Weather conditions during August were generally favorable for sugar beets although a slight decline in prospects occurred in Michigan and Minnesota because of dry weather in some sections. Elsewhere the crop made good progress. Irrigation water was generally ample in the western States and beets continued to make

good growth. Above average yields are in prospect for all States in this area. This has been a good year for beets in California. Harvesting of the crop is becoming general and no significant losses have occurred from insects or disease.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Prospects for sugarcane for sugar and seed improved during August and a crop of 7,525,000 tons is now indicated for harvest. This is about one percent below last year's crop of 7,599,000 tons but one-fifth larger than the 1942-51 average. Practically all areas in Louisiana had ample moisture during August and the crop continued to make rapid growth. Frequent showers since mid-August have hindered dusting operations and borer infestation and disease is reported more prevalent than a month ago. Prospects for the Florida crop continued good and above average yields are indicated for both States.

PASTURES: Pastures withered and dried under the prolonged August heat and lack of moisture prevailing from the central Great Plains eastward. On September 1, the condition of U. S. farm pastures averaged 63 percent of normal, lowest for the date in 17 years, 7 percentage points below a year ago and 15 points below the 10-year average. During August, the drought areas in Missouri and Virginia increased in intensity and broadened further into surrounding States. However, for the country as a whole, pasture feed was much better than the record low September 1 conditions of 40 and 43 percent reached in the great droughts of 1936 and 1934, respectively. August rains brought about some improvements in the lower Rocky Mountain and southern Great Plains areas. Along the East Coast and parts of the Midwest, early September rains accompanied by cool weather materially improved pasture prospects, but in much of the lower Ohio Valley and some other Central areas, rainfall received in the first week of September was still insufficient to insure fall pasture feed.

Hardest hit by high temperatures and dearth of moisture during August was Missouri where pasture condition on September 1 averaged 18 percent of normal, equaling the 1934 drought figure. The only lower September 1 condition in nearly 4 decades of record was 7 percent in 1936. Drought conditions also increased in severity across southern Illinois and Indiana, down into western Kentucky and Tennessee, and further into northern Arkansas, eastern Kansas, southeast Nebraska, and southern Iowa. Early September rains were helpful, but more moisture is needed to fully revive pastures over much of the drought area. On September 1, pastures were also critically short and offered little feed for livestock in the Central Atlantic States. In Virginia, and West Virginia, the September 1 pasture conditions of 37 and 48 percent, respectively, were the poorest for the date since 1930, and in North and South Carolina, the current condition of 56 was the lowest for September 1 since 1925. In the upper Great Lakes area, pastures declined late in the month as the effects of early August rains wore off, and in New York, Pennsylvania, and southern New England, grass feed generally deteriorated during August. Pasture conditions on September 1 in these areas were generally below average except for Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the lower Atlantic and Gulf States, grazing was more favorable with rainfall adequate to maintain growth particularly in the coastal sections.

In eastern Texas, pastures were furnishing good feed, and rains elsewhere in the State did much to improve grass prospects though development of feed will take time. Oklahoma pastures were furnishing fair feed for September 1, but have not fully recovered from the drought. Moderate rainfall during August brightened grass feed prospects in the Central Rocky Mountain and Southwestern States though conditions

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CROP REPORT

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are still spotted. In the Northern Rocky Mountain region, pastures were generally furnishing fair feed for September 1 but some sections need rain. Grazing feed was generally good to excellent in the Pacific Coast States with timely August rains promoting good grass growth.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States during August totaled 10,494 million pounds, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent higher than a year ago, but 1 percent below the 10-year average for August. With milk production per cow dropping rapidly under the influence of hot, dry weather, the gain in total milk production over August a year ago came mainly from an increase in milk cows. Farm milk production in August was sufficient to provide each person in the United States with 2.12 pounds of milk per day, about 11 percent less than average. Farm milk output in the first 8 months of 1953 totaled 85.2 billion pounds, 4 billion pounds more than in the same period a year ago, but nearly 1 billion pounds below the record established in 1945.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters on September 1 averaged 16.27 pounds, lowest for the date in the last 5 years. Short pasture feed and the heat wave in the last half of August sharply reduced the rate of milk flow despite liberal supplemental feed in many areas. Between August 1 and September 1, production per cow dropped 9 percent, 1 point more than average and nearly twice the decline that took place a year ago. As compared with September 1 a year ago, production per cow in the northern regions was down moderately, but continued higher in the South and West. The proportion of crop correspondents' milk cows reported in production on September 1 averaged 70.2 percent, slightly below a year ago, and equaling the lowest for the date in the last quarter century. Regionally, the percentage milked was below average in all areas except the West, but was moderately above last year in the South.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State	August: average: 1942-51	August 1952	July 1953	August: 1953	State	August: average: 1942-51	August 1952	July 1953	August 1953
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	91	95	92	94	N.C.	144	151	165	162
Pa.	464	479	504	488	S.C.	55	53	56	55
Ohio	482	494	538	482	Ky.	244	238	262	258
Ind.	346	337	362	342	Tenn.	235	227	251	252
Ill.	484	451	478	441	Ala.	124	118	134	126
Mich.	485	496	520	507	Miss.	137	136	148	140
Wis.	1,253	1,314	1,534	1,332	Okla.	220	161	177	172
Minn.	646	594	768	592	Tex.	342	267	297	280
Iowa	590	530	607	539	Mont.	62	47	54	48
Mo.	401	411	409	392	Idaho	118	105	128	117
N.Dak.	196	178	210	174	Utah	56	58	64	59
S.Dak.	148	121	154	125	Wash.	170	147	167	155
Nebr.	232	198	229	197	Oreg.	122	110	129	115
Kans.	257	216	236	228	Calif.	501	529	587	569
Va.	180	182	192	188	Other				
W.Va.	81	76	81	74	States	1,727	1,719	1,975	1,791
					U. S.	10,593	10,238	11,508	10,494

1/Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Among the 30 States for which monthly estimates of milk production are available, August output established new record highs in 6 States, and near record highs in 2 more. On the other hand, lowest August production in about 2 decades of record was registered in Nebraska and West Virginia, with near record lows in a half dozen other States, largely in the Corn Belt and Great Plains areas where milk cow numbers are at a low level. Wisconsin, with 1,332 million pounds, and Minnesota, with 592 million, again led all States in total milk production. California was third with 569 million pounds, 8 percent above a year ago and 7 percent higher than the previous August record. Especially sharp increases over a year ago were also recorded in Idaho, Tennessee and Kentucky.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,346 million eggs in August, a record high for the month -- 5 percent more than in August last year and 12 percent above the 1942-51 average. Egg production reached new highs in the North Atlantic, East North Central, South Atlantic and the West. Production increased 12 percent from last year in the South Atlantic, 8 percent in the North Atlantic, 6 percent in the South Central, 5 percent in the East North Central, 2 percent in the West North Central and the West. Egg production during the first 8 months of this year was 43,072 million eggs -- about the same as last year, but 4 percent above the average.

The rate of production in August was 14.7 eggs per layer, compared with 14.0 last year and the average of 13.1 eggs. The rate was at a record high level in all parts of the country. Increases in the rate from last year were 11 percent in the South Central, 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and 2 percent in the West. Rate per layer on hand during the first 8 months of this year was 130 eggs, compared with 129 last year and the average of 117 eggs.

There were 295,769,000 layers in farm flocks in August -- about the same as in August last year, but 1 percent below the average. Number of layers reached a new level in the North Atlantic States. Increases from last year of 5 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic and 1 percent in the East North Central were offset by decreases of 2 percent in the West North Central and 5 percent in the South Central States. There was no change in the West. The seasonal increase in the number of layers from August 1 to September 1 this year was 3.9 percent compared with 4.6 percent last year and the average of about 1 percent.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms September 1 totaled 525,702,000 -- 1 percent more than a year ago, but 8 percent below average. Increases from last year of 8 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the South Atlantic and the West more than offset decreases of 1 percent in the East North Central, 2 percent in the West North Central and 4 percent in the South Central States.

Pullets not of laying age on farms September 1 are estimated at 224,244,000 -- 2 percent more than a year ago, but 17 percent below average. Increases over 1952 in the North Atlantic, West North Central and the West more than offset decreases in the rest of the country. On September 1, about 43 percent of the potential layers were pullets not of laying age, compared with 42 percent a year ago and the average of 47 percent.

The number of chicks under 3 months old on farms September 1 was estimated at 99,117,000--3 percent more than a year ago, but 32 percent below the average. All parts of the country showed increases from a year ago except the South Atlantic and South Central States. Increases were 18 percent in the East North Central, 15 percent in the West, 9 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the West North Central States. Decreases were 1 percent in the South Central and 12 percent in the South Atlantic States. Of the late hatched chicks, 75 percent were purchased from hatcheries and 25 percent were hatched on farms, the same as last year.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL
LAYERS, CHICKS UNDER 3 MONTHS OLD AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS
ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

Year	: North	: E. North	: W. North	: South	: South	: Western	: United
	: Atlantic	: Central	: Central	: Atlantic	: Central	: States	: States

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1942-51 (Av.)	44,814	56,081	80,024	29,724	58,986	29,199	298,828
1952	57,136	56,888	74,205	29,727	52,629	30,803	301,388
1953	59,657	57,500	71,406	31,272	50,601	31,022	301,458

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1942-51 (Av.)	39,311	57,196	89,319	22,127	41,418	20,162	269,534
1952	38,144	47,365	71,890	19,085	38,588	14,902	219,974
1953	43,317	46,023	72,384	18,848	27,739	15,933	224,244

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 ^{1/}

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1942-51 (Av.)	84,125	113,277	169,342	51,851	100,405	49,362	568,362
1952	95,280	104,253	146,095	48,812	81,217	45,705	521,362
1953	102,974	103,523	143,790	50,120	78,340	46,955	525,702

CHICKS UNDER 3 MONTHS OLD ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1942-51 (Av.)	17,454	27,253	42,122	20,599	27,390	11,337	146,154
1952	13,821	15,809	24,814	19,498	15,989	6,031	95,962
1953	15,063	18,613	25,485	17,225	15,782	6,949	99,117

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

	<u>Number</u>						
1942-51 (Av.)	45.4	41.4	41.7	34.6	32.0	43.9	39.8
1952	49.4	44.1	45.1	38.9	34.3	50.2	43.7
1953	49.6	45.0	46.1	41.2	38.5	50.7	45.3

^{1/}Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-August averaged 50.2 cents per dozen, compared with 47.7 cents in mid-July and the August, 1952 price of 48.2 cents. Shell egg markets in August were firm on large eggs, irregular on mediums and weak on smalls. Supplies were barely ample on top quality large eggs, ample on mediums and more than ample on smalls. Demand was good on large eggs and fair to good on mediums. Smalls were hard to move despite the relatively wide price differential under larger sizes. Storage holdings in the 35 cities on August 31 were 585,000 cases, compared with 1,648,000 cases last year and the 5-year average of 1,836,000 cases.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 25.5 cents per pound live weight on August 15, compared with 26.1 cents on July 15 and 27.0 cents a year ago. Farm chickens averaged 22.5 cents and commercial broilers 28.0 cents compared with 22.4 and 31.0 cents, respectively, in mid-August last year. Demand was generally good on heavy weight commercial broilers, but was limited on all light weight chickens and on farm chickens of irregular quality and weight. Hen marketings increased seasonally. Hot weather restricted the demand for hens and a large proportion of the receipts was absorbed by processors.

Turkey prices on August 15 averaged 32.7 cents per pound live weight, compared with 32.6 cents a year ago. Live turkey markets were about steady during August with a trend toward lower prices at the close. Supplies were fully ample to a fair demand. United States storage holdings of turkeys declined 9 million pounds during July and were 43 million pounds at the close of the month. This was 3 million pounds less than last year, but 10 million pounds more than the 5-year average.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-August was \$3.84, compared with \$4.24 a year earlier. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all more favorable than a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1953

September 1, 1953

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CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953	1953	1953
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	37.9	31.0	37.0	484	434	518
N.H.	43.3	41.0	44.0	555	574	660
Vt.	42.2	42.0	44.0	2,583	2,688	3,080
Mass.	43.8	46.0	45.0	1,691	1,656	1,710
R.I.	40.5	44.0	44.0	311	308	308
Conn.	43.8	40.0	46.0	1,967	1,400	1,656
N.Y.	38.8	47.0	45.0	25,355	30,315	29,025
N.J.	44.3	52.5	52.0	8,244	10,290	9,776
Pa.	43.2	49.0	43.0	57,459	66,003	57,921
Ohio	50.0	53.0	55.0	175,280	189,051	194,205
Ind.	49.9	50.0	53.0	221,863	232,300	251,167
Ill.	51.2	58.0	55.0	443,188	516,838	499,895
Mich.	36.8	50.0	44.0	61,182	83,200	76,164
Wis.	44.0	58.0	57.0	112,905	139,954	144,438
Minn.	41.6	50.5	49.0	224,587	266,690	276,899
Iowa	49.9	64.0	56.0	530,876	697,792	616,672
Mo.	35.0	41.0	30.0	147,182	173,512	121,890
N.Dak.	21.8	19.5	24.0	25,860	20,846	27,720
S.Dak.	26.9	28.0	36.0	101,641	103,516	142,416
Nebr.	29.6	37.0	27.0	226,530	261,960	196,884
Kans.	25.6	22.0	20.0	72,126	59,840	47,880
Del.	31.9	38.0	37.0	4,409	6,422	6,179
Md.	39.5	46.0	44.0	18,094	21,712	20,152
Va.	35.6	33.0	26.0	38,981	31,614	24,154
W.Va.	37.5	41.0	39.0	10,947	8,405	7,449
N.C.	27.4	25.5	26.5	61,059	56,176	58,380
S.C.	18.4	15.0	19.0	26,518	18,945	22,800
Ga.	14.0	12.0	20.0	45,268	37,152	60,060
Fla.	11.8	15.5	16.0	7,619	9,874	9,680
Ky.	33.7	28.0	35.0	77,943	58,408	71,540
Tenn.	28.3	20.0	29.5	63,705	39,840	52,304
Ala.	17.1	11.0	23.0	46,354	26,268	50,531
Miss.	18.8	16.0	23.0	43,031	27,536	35,627
Ark.	19.8	15.0	18.0	27,307	13,935	13,536
La.	17.6	19.0	21.0	17,108	12,654	11,886
Okla.	18.8	13.0	15.5	24,047	10,101	8,308
Texas	16.8	18.5	16.5	54,256	41,292	33,874
Mont.	15.8	14.0	22.0	2,922	2,030	3,454
Idaho	48.0	57.0	55.0	1,540	2,622	2,530
Wyo.	16.4	21.0	20.0	1,125	1,071	1,000
Colo.	21.9	26.5	31.0	14,568	13,276	13,671
N.Mex.	14.6	14.0	15.5	1,873	1,120	1,085
Ariz.	12.3	12.0	15.0	380	420	510
Utah	32.6	38.0	39.0	865	1,368	1,365
Nev.	32.3	42.0	40.0	75	126	120
Wash.	50.3	59.0	58.0	1,007	1,239	1,276
Oreg.	38.3	44.0	40.0	1,218	1,232	1,000
Calif.	32.9	35.0	34.0	2,293	2,730	2,652
U.S.	35.2	40.6	39.9	3,036,380	3,306,735	3,216,007

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indi-	Average	1952	Indi-
	1942-51	1952	cated	1942-51	1952	cated
			1953			1953
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	21.2	24.0	---	116	96	---
Wis.	23.4	24.5	24.0	1,354	980	1,056
Minn.	17.7	14.5	14.5	17,618	15,414	13,717
Iowa	17.4	21.0	17.0	222	147	102
N.Dak.	15.0	10.0	11.5	108,471	81,190	95,232
S.Dak.	12.7	7.5	8.5	36,517	23,408	25,466
Nebr.	14.0	14.0	12.0	965	672	864
Mont.	15.6	13.0	18.0	47,146	54,730	81,846
Idaho	31.0	31.5	29.5	14,505	21,136	24,160
Wyo.	17.1	17.5	15.0	1,459	1,418	1,455
Colo.	18.0	22.5	19.0	2,322	1,732	1,900
N.Mex.	14.6	14.5	14.5	304	232	276
Utah	32.8	30.0	31.0	2,368	3,030	3,286
Nev.	28.2	27.0	30.0	353	378	390
Wash.	22.6	23.5	24.5	14,834	8,436	20,702
Oreg.	23.9	28.0	27.0	5,136	4,284	6,210
U.S.	16.0	12.0	14.5	253,952	217,283	276,662

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indi-	Average	1952	Indi-
	1942-51	1952	cated	1942-51	1952	cated
			1953			1953
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	16.6	12.0	8.0	860	384	176
N.Dak.	15.0	10.5	7.5	32,970	18,879	13,350
S.Dak.	13.2	6.5	4.0	3,530	2,100	788
3 States	14.8	9.9	7.2	37,360	21,363	14,314

WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
	Thousand bushels					
Av. 1942-51	518,893	180,490	218,210	37,970	132,986	1,088,548
1952	711,810	197,492	182,338	21,967	177,840	1,291,447
1953 2/	497,586	236,138	224,612	15,190	195,781	1,169,307

1/Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/Indicated 1953.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of September 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

OATS						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	40.1	30.0	48.0	3,367	2,460	4,224
N.H.	35.9	36.0	31.0	228	144	124
Vt.	33.1	36.0	32.0	1,331	1,224	960
Mass.	31.6	31.0	33.0	182	124	132
R.I.	31.3	31.0	32.0	31	31	32
Conn.	32.2	30.0	29.0	154	120	87
N.Y.	34.2	37.0	37.0	24,424	28,490	25,641
N.J.	31.7	33.0	38.0	1,342	1,386	1,520
Pa.	32.2	29.0	36.0	24,893	21,895	26,352
Ohio	36.9	37.0	42.0	42,593	46,916	48,468
Ind.	34.7	35.5	36.0	46,562	50,268	45,864
Ill.	39.2	37.0	37.0	139,770	124,283	116,809
Mich.	37.0	33.5	34.0	51,906	50,786	46,920
Wis.	44.5	45.0	40.0	124,676	132,885	117,560
Minn.	38.3	39.0	31.0	184,477	204,555	160,983
Iowa	36.9	35.0	26.0	206,620	216,370	153,556
Mo.	24.3	22.0	24.0	41,082	26,268	30,096
N.Dak.	29.4	23.0	32.0	66,128	39,192	57,792
S.Dak.	31.6	26.5	25.0	95,218	94,181	93,300
Nebr.	27.0	19.0	20.0	62,003	46,626	46,620
Kans.	22.1	20.5	20.5	29,366	18,142	23,411
Del.	30.5	31.0	32.0	179	217	224
Md.	31.7	34.5	33.0	1,316	2,001	1,881
Va.	28.5	33.0	33.0	3,931	4,719	4,851
W.Va.	27.7	29.5	29.0	1,762	1,593	1,450
N.C.	28.5	34.0	38.0	10,206	12,682	15,314
S.C.	25.3	30.0	31.0	16,253	17,460	19,127
Ca.	24.6	30.0	30.0	13,327	14,130	19,770
Fla.	18.3	30.0	28.0	488	1,080	1,120
Ky.	23.1	25.0	29.0	2,130	2,600	3,770
Tenn.	25.6	28.0	33.0	5,566	5,600	8,646
Ala.	24.1	28.5	33.0	4,385	3,249	5,808
Miss.	28.8	37.0	39.0	8,612	6,179	10,764
Ark.	27.4	32.5	33.0	6,876	3,998	6,369
La.	26.6	35.0	33.0	2,586	1,680	2,211
Okla.	18.7	21.0	21.5	18,530	8,442	12,018
Texas	20.1	25.5	27.0	25,280	20,910	37,638
Mont.	33.5	33.5	36.0	12,685	10,352	13,464
Idaho	41.9	46.5	42.0	7,756	8,602	7,392
Wyo.	30.8	31.0	27.5	4,477	4,495	4,400
Colo.	30.3	33.0	30.0	6,070	6,303	5,280
N.Mex.	21.5	22.0	19.5	837	594	488
Ariz.	37.4	52.0	52.0	397	572	572
Utah	43.9	46.0	44.0	2,097	2,024	1,804
Nev.	40.6	44.0	44.0	342	352	352
Wash.	46.3	50.0	51.0	7,361	6,800	6,783
Oreg.	28.8	33.8	32.0	9,632	9,775	8,128
Calif.	29.5	32.5	31.0	5,180	5,525	5,425
U.S.	33.5	32.8	30.6	1,324,614	1,268,280	1,205,500

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51		1953	1942-51		1953
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	16.1	17.5	18.0	145	88	90
N.J.	17.3	20.5	19.0	269	410	418
Pa.	16.0	19.0	18.0	450	361	320
Ohio	20.2	22.0	22.5	20,971	20,630	21,712
Ind.	20.3	23.5	23.0	30,171	38,493	39,629
Ill.	22.4	24.0	23.0	78,829	85,123	83,398
Mich.	17.8	19.0	20.5	1,773	1,748	2,316
Wis.	13.4	17.0	15.5	523	816	775
Minn.	15.7	19.0	19.5	10,914	21,945	26,618
Iowa	20.4	25.5	22.5	35,181	37,587	34,875
Mo.	17.7	19.0	14.0	14,803	32,756	26,096
N.Dak.	11.2	12.5	12.5	147	362	288
S.Dak.	14.3	15.0	17.0	434	1,275	1,496
Nebr.	19.0	26.0	18.0	652	2,288	1,944
Kans.	12.6	11.5	8.0	3,310	7,360	4,008
Del.	13.2	17.0	15.5	658	936	1,023
Md.	14.5	18.0	17.0	739	1,350	1,615
Va.	16.1	17.0	15.0	1,791	2,958	2,550
W.Va.	14.2	15.0	14.0	19	15	14
N.C.	13.4	16.5	15.0	3,434	4,735	3,885
S.C.	9.6	11.5	12.5	353	1,127	1,262
Ga.	8.8	10.5	11.0	130	336	396
Fla.	---	20.0	20.0	---	240	240
Ky.	16.6	15.5	17.0	1,690	1,767	1,853
Tenn.	16.7	20.0	18.0	1,904	3,620	3,222
Ala.	15.4	19.0	21.0	766	1,748	1,848
Miss.	15.2	13.5	13.0	2,986	6,142	4,615
Ark.	16.9	16.0	16.0	5,799	13,856	11,728
La.	14.0	14.5	17.0	464	594	663
Okla.	9.7	10.5	12.0	207	861	828
U.S.	19.7	20.7	19.5	219,596	291,682	279,725

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indic.	Average	1952	Indic.
	1942-51		1953	1942-51		1953
		Pounds			Tons	
Ill.	564	640	640	2,300	1,000	1,100
Kans.	296	220	230	1,820	1,100	1,300
Okla.	322	280	290	12,220	11,800	12,900
Texas	312	320	205	5,900	8,800	5,000
Colo.	280	125	190	12,130	3,400	5,300
N.Mex.	234	140	175	5,550	3,000	4,400
U.S.	298	233	232	39,920	29,100	30,000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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CROP REPORT as of September 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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BARLEY						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51		1953	1942-51		1953
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	30.3	28.0	33.0	134	112	132
Vt.	25.5	30.0	---	56	30	---
N.Y.	27.8	31.0	31.0	2,652	2,170	2,046
N.J.	32.5	36.5	35.0	436	548	595
Pa.	33.0	37.0	40.0	4,498	5,476	6,200
Ohio	27.2	30.0	33.0	702	540	660
Ind.	24.5	27.0	28.0	946	648	728
Ill.	26.8	29.5	31.0	1,271	649	682
Mich.	30.0	29.0	30.0	4,122	2,552	2,010
Wis.	34.4	35.0	35.0	7,344	3,395	2,695
Minn.	25.9	25.0	24.0	23,031	28,400	23,184
Iowa	25.2	30.0	23.0	1,050	690	161
Mo.	20.7	25.0	28.0	1,750	1,500	2,240
N.Dak.	21.9	19.0	23.0	51,584	34,580	46,874
S.Dak.	20.1	15.5	17.5	30,136	9,734	8,348
Nebr.	18.8	20.0	18.0	13,471	3,440	3,096
Kans.	16.7	15.5	12.0	7,950	1,333	1,212
Del.	28.8	30.0	30.0	304	300	330
Md.	30.7	33.0	33.5	2,264	2,178	2,144
Va.	29.4	34.0	33.0	2,343	2,788	2,706
W.Va.	28.2	32.0	33.0	294	352	396
N.C.	26.2	32.5	37.0	1,001	1,398	1,480
S.C.	22.4	27.0	27.5	490	486	495
Ga.	20.7	27.0	24.0	147	135	168
Ky.	23.5	26.5	27.5	1,727	1,484	2,338
Tenn.	19.1	20.0	22.0	1,598	1,100	1,584
Ark.	19.6	21.0	24.0	133	105	192
Okla.	15.3	17.5	14.5	2,978	455	508
Texas	15.8	14.5	19.5	2,986	870	1,755
Mont.	25.8	28.0	29.0	17,201	12,880	14,935
Idaho	34.7	37.0	32.0	11,961	12,062	10,112
Wyo.	29.8	32.0	31.0	4,110	4,224	4,185
Colo.	24.5	28.5	29.0	15,768	9,946	11,136
N.Mex.	20.0	22.0	20.5	601	528	594
Ariz.	42.9	55.0	54.0	4,372	5,885	7,236
Utah	44.5	44.0	45.0	5,873	6,204	7,135
Nev.	34.8	37.0	36.0	751	703	648
Wash.	35.4	36.0	38.0	6,332	3,024	3,344
Oreg.	33.1	37.0	35.0	9,907	10,212	10,535
Calif.	30.2	36.0	33.5	45,919	53,892	52,160
U.S.	25.1	27.5	28.0	295,299	227,008	236,999

SORGHUM GRAIN

		Yield per acre		Production	
State	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	Indicated
	1942-51		1953	1942-51	1953
		Bushels		Thousand bushels	
Ind.	28.7	33.0	28.0	43	56
Mo.	19.5	18.0	12.0	811	384
S.Dak.	12.5	14.5	16.0	785	336
Nebr.	19.1	23.0	13.0	2,156	1,716
Kans.	18.5	14.0	14.0	28,652	26,880
N.C.	$\frac{1}{26.4}$	27.0	25.0	$\frac{1}{390}$	1,600
S.C.	$\frac{1}{17.6}$	16.5	16.5	$\frac{1}{80}$	66
Ala.	$\frac{1}{17.0}$	16.0	18.0	$\frac{1}{444}$	288
Ark.	15.9	17.0	16.0	204	288
La.	16.0	19.0	16.0	27	32
Okla.	13.7	9.0	13.0	10,230	8,346
Texas	18.7	18.0	20.0	80,523	70,000
Colo.	14.3	8.0	13.0	2,745	2,652
N.Mex.	13.5	7.0	8.5	4,036	1,241
Ariz.	39.0	48.0	48.0	2,034	1,920
Calif.	38.6	42.0	42.0	4,249	4,410
U.S.	18.4	16.4	17.6	137,263	120,215

1/Short-time average.

FLAXSEED

		Yield per acre				Production	
State	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated	
	1942-51		1953	1942-51		1953	
		Bushels				Thousand bushels	
Mich.	7.5	7.0	8.0	51	35	32	
Wis.	12.4	13.0	13.0	147	117	78	
Minn.	10.0	10.0	9.0	13,147	10,480	9,900	
Iowa	12.6	13.5	10.0	1,511	540	250	
N.Dak.	7.9	8.5	8.5	12,332	12,980	20,120	
S.Dak.	9.2	8.5	9.5	4,618	4,140	6,660	
Kans.	6.4	5.5	5.0	724	38	20	
Okla.	6.0	5.0	---	90	10	---	
Texas	7.4	8.5	7.0	734	1,062	1,008	
Mont.	7.0	9.5	9.5	1,336	114	247	
Ariz.	25.0	26.0	---	504	78	---	
Calif.	20.7	32.0	29.0	2,933	1,408	696	
U.S.	9.3	9.4	8.9	38,512	31,002	39,011	

RICE

Yield per acre			Production			
State	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51		1953	1942-51		1953
Pounds			Thousand bags 1/			
Miss.	---	2,200	2,300	---	1,056	1,610
Ark.	2,166	2,075	2,050	7,281	9,420	10,045
La.	1,770	2,150	2,100	10,523	12,642	12,726
Texas	2,070	2,475	2,500	9,498	13,662	14,500
Calif.	3,021	3,600	2,800	7,719	11,830	11,536
U.S.	2,127	2,468	2,336	35,120	48,660	50,417

1/Bags of 100 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1953

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

ALL HAY						PASTURE			
Yield per acre			Production			Condition September 1			
State	Average	Indi-	Average	Indi-		Average	Indi-		
	1942-51	cated	1942-51	1952	cated	1942-51	1952	cated	1953
		1953			1953				1953
	Tons		Thousand tons			Percent			
Maine	1.00	1.17	1.06	798	826	740	73	51	73
N.H.	1.19	1.28	1.25	419	393	391	74	69	63
Vt.	1.40	1.44	1.38	1,377	1,310	1,243	79	73	67
Mass.	1.56	1.56	1.67	556	522	547	74	79	48
R.I.	1.47	1.68	1.71	47	52	53	71	84	84
Conn.	1.58	1.75	1.75	443	443	444	77	87	63
N.Y.	1.57	1.66	1.68	5,880	5,390	5,427	77	72	61
N.J.	1.71	1.83	1.81	441	465	451	72	84	66
Pa.	1.48	1.49	1.56	3,535	3,378	3,526	77	73	45
Ohio	1.46	1.47	1.53	3,673	3,677	3,960	78	66	67
Ind.	1.40	1.40	1.41	2,547	2,511	2,496	80	70	60
Ill.	1.50	1.63	1.50	4,037	4,443	3,856	82	75	53
Mich.	1.40	1.44	1.51	3,638	3,538	3,629	74	84	74
Wis.	1.72	2.10	1.85	6,973	8,508	7,180	73	94	78
Minn.	1.50	1.83	1.84	6,269	6,986	6,771	78	87	83
Iowa	1.63	1.82	1.65	5,634	6,843	6,207	85	95	62
Mo.	1.22	1.08	.87	4,508	3,702	3,074	84	76	18
N.Dak.	.95	.86	1.07	3,090	3,282	3,639	80	60	78
S.Dak.	.86	.78	1.08	3,306	4,007	5,783	81	64	86
Nebr.	1.08	1.12	1.03	4,740	6,009	5,633	83	77	65
Kans.	1.61	1.18	1.17	3,046	2,326	2,565	84	60	47
Del.	1.39	1.46	1.47	101	102	103	76	77	73
Md.	1.39	1.46	1.37	620	689	682	77	84	61
Va.	1.16	1.21	.97	1,585	1,760	1,427	83	81	37
W.Va.	1.24	1.21	1.20	1,006	988	1,006	82	77	48
N.C.	1.01	1.08	.93	1,280	1,325	1,128	84	76	56
S.C.	.81	.86	.76	432	425	379	77	71	56
Ga.	.55	.66	.70	721	581	608	77	64	76
Fla.	.58	.69	.76	64	54	70	83	84	82
Ky.	1.29	1.05	1.10	2,358	1,840	2,142	80	52	50
Tenn.	1.15	.88	1.08	2,061	1,290	1,735	78	48	52
Ala.	.75	.79	.88	711	572	657	77	64	68
Miss.	1.16	.94	1.07	975	650	787	76	50	72
Ark.	1.12	.77	.86	1,421	775	929	74	50	46
La.	1.21	1.18	1.30	377	404	432	77	74	82
Okla.	1.24	1.11	1.13	1,738	1,556	1,663	75	46	67
Tex.	.97	1.00	1.19	1,547	1,512	1,798	65	38	59
Mont.	1.15	1.07	1.24	2,564	2,582	2,843	83	68	85
Idaho	2.13	2.41	2.25	2,358	2,643	2,510	85	88	85
Wyo.	1.11	1.17	1.13	1,221	1,327	1,295	83	80	80
Colo.	1.58	1.73	1.66	2,178	2,421	2,347	82	63	74
N.Mex.	2.09	2.20	2.15	430	455	454	72	60	68
Ariz.	2.37	2.70	2.66	647	678	657	80	94	88
Utah	2.02	2.39	2.02	1,137	1,310	1,113	80	91	77
Nev.	1.47	1.71	1.65	599	670	637	87	98	84
Wash.	1.89	1.88	2.03	1,635	1,495	1,678	74	78	89
Oreg.	1.69	1.74	1.78	1,824	1,778	1,840	76	80	84
Calif.	2.99	3.19	3.13	5,758	5,932	5,905	76	83	79
U.S.	1.37	1.40	1.39	102,296	104,424	104,440	78	70	63

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
September 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

ALFALFA HAY

		Yield per acre		Production		
State	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51		1953	1942-51		1953
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.42	1.50	1.45	8	12	13
N.H.	2.06	1.85	1.90	10	15	17
Vt.	2.06	2.00	2.00	52	62	66
Mass.	2.24	2.25	2.15	31	45	43
R.I.	2.24	2.30	2.40	2	5	5
Conn.	2.36	2.40	2.30	60	74	74
N.Y.	2.04	2.10	2.05	794	848	845
N.J.	2.19	2.35	2.25	158	181	166
Pa.	1.94	2.00	1.95	580	724	727
Ohio	1.90	1.80	1.85	871	925	1,027
Ind.	1.87	1.85	1.85	820	792	831
Ill.	2.26	2.25	2.15	1,432	1,735	1,742
Mich.	1.58	1.65	1.70	1,720	1,732	1,768
Wis.	2.15	2.40	2.10	2,593	4,584	3,809
Minn.	2.06	2.40	2.30	2,501	4,070	3,901
Iowa	2.23	2.40	2.20	2,128	2,582	2,343
Mo.	2.58	2.30	2.00	823	665	706
N.Dak.	1.44	1.40	1.55	363	843	1,091
S.Dak.	1.59	1.45	1.80	752	1,666	2,378
Nebr.	2.02	2.05	1.70	2,160	3,134	2,859
Kans.	2.10	1.60	1.50	1,922	1,450	1,671
Del.	2.20	2.15	2.20	14	13	13
Md.	2.02	2.15	1.95	112	150	136
Va.	2.20	2.20	1.80	210	337	284
W.Va.	1.96	1.90	1.85	113	133	133
N.C.	2.10	2.05	1.95	64	144	150
Ga.	1.72	1.75	2.00	9	16	22
Ky.	2.04	1.65	1.85	488	320	374
Tenn.	2.07	1.50	2.00	304	150	224
Ala.	1.72	1.30	1.80	24	17	22
Miss.	2.02	1.60	1.90	83	13	23
Ark.	2.35	1.75	2.00	197	47	56
La.	1.96	1.90	1.90	39	42	44
Okla.	1.93	1.75	1.70	718	737	738
Texas	2.49	2.05	2.10	421	463	584
Mont.	1.62	1.60	1.70	1,120	1,083	1,209
Idaho	2.55	2.90	2.70	1,919	2,233	2,120
Wyo.	1.64	1.80	1.65	549	616	569
Colo.	2.15	2.40	2.20	1,358	1,625	1,549
N.Mex.	2.77	2.95	2.80	347	386	392
Ariz.	2.66	3.00	3.00	550	573	555
Utah	2.31	2.80	2.30	919	1,092	897
Nev.	2.58	3.20	2.60	272	346	283
Wash.	2.24	2.10	2.30	684	643	768
Oreg.	2.61	2.75	2.75	624	608	627
Calif.	4.50	4.70	4.50	4,333	4,507	4,617
U.S.	2.21	2.23	2.12	35,252	42,438	42,471

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Preliminary	Average	1952	Preliminary
	1942-51		1953	1942-51		1953
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.11	1.30	1.15	516	598	519
N. H.	1.36	1.45	1.40	234	218	216
Vt.	1.48	1.55	1.45	848	795	729
Mass.	1.70	1.75	1.85	354	318	327
R.I.	1.56	1.70	1.80	26	31	32
Conn.	1.66	1.80	1.80	233	239	238
N.Y.	1.60	1.65	1.70	4,130	3,658	3,732
N.J.	1.60	1.70	1.75	205	204	206
Pa.	1.42	1.40	1.50	2,739	2,514	2,667
Ohio	1.37	1.40	1.45	2,593	2,601	2,775
Ind.	1.24	1.30	1.30	1,266	1,424	1,366
Ill.	1.36	1.50	1.30	1,913	2,370	1,746
Mich.	1.29	1.30	1.40	1,644	1,548	1,617
Wis.	1.56	1.85	1.65	3,948	3,646	3,122
Minn.	1.46	1.60	1.65	1,623	1,629	1,612
Iowa	1.42	1.60	1.45	3,159	4,037	3,658
Mo.	1.09	1.05	.85	1,292	1,474	1,110
S.Dak.	1.21	1.15	1.40	27	66	88
Nebr.	1.21	1.40	1.00	76	245	192
Kans.	1.25	1.10	.85	120	185	150
Del.	1.42	1.50	1.55	43	45	46
Md.	1.33	1.35	1.30	386	398	407
Va.	1.18	1.15	1.20	551	492	518
W.Va.	1.23	1.20	1.20	554	541	547
N.C.	1.14	1.10	1.10	106	117	116
Ga.	.96	.90	.95	11	16	17
Ky.	1.26	1.10	1.25	532	396	481
Tenn.	1.19	.90	1.15	215	117	172
Ala.	.90	.70	.90	12	14	18
Miss.	1.14	1.10	1.15	37	60	72
Ark.	1.12	.75	.85	34	22	27
La.	1.12	1.25	1.30	28	42	46
Mont.	1.31	1.30	1.30	296	360	370
Idaho	1.33	1.35	1.25	172	184	170
Wyo.	1.20	1.15	1.10	114	144	138
Colo.	1.44	1.45	1.45	227	216	216
N.Mex.	1.35	1.30	1.35	19	17	16
Utah	1.65	1.90	1.70	53	57	48
Nev.	1.32	1.40	1.40	53	63	63
Wash.	2.08	2.15	2.20	410	452	475
Oreg.	1.80	1.80	1.90	227	202	234
U. S.	1.40	1.46	1.42	31,024	31,755	30,299

1/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT as of
September 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Ind.	1.13	0.95	0.95	117	99	106
Ill.	1.12	.85	.75	145	138	122
Mo.	1.09	.95	.60	1,725	947	658
Kans.	1.14	.80	.60	124	56	46
Del.	1.21	1.30	1.30	21	29	30
Md.	1.16	1.30	1.15	52	84	80
Va.	1.07	1.10	.60	529	638	352
W.Va.	1.07	1.00	.95	35	40	42
N.C.	1.08	1.10	.85	551	570	436
S.C.	.90	.90	.75	194	284	195
Ga.	.85	.80	.90	162	157	166
Ky.	1.14	.90	.90	924	702	842
Tenn.	1.05	.80	1.00	1,163	630	930
Ala.	.90	.80	.95	104	113	141
Miss.	1.10	.80	1.10	350	217	314
Ark.	1.02	.65	.75	683	295	374
La.	1.19	1.10	1.25	119	119	115
Okla.	1.08	.75	.85	107	79	91
U. S.	1.07	.91	.82	7,110	5,147	5,040

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Preliminary	Average	1952	Preliminary
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Wis.	1.19	1.40	1.20	123	63	56
Minn.	1.10	1.10	1.20	1,389	932	914
Iowa	1.20	1.25	1.20	99	62	53
Mo.	1.14	.75	.75	163	120	120
N.Dak.	.86	.75	.90	2,092	1,726	1,968
S.Dak.	.74	.55	.80	2,246	1,964	2,942
Nebr.	.74	.70	.70	2,261	2,370	2,322
Kans.	1.12	.70	.80	730	466	532
Ark.	1.03	.75	.80	180	153	179
Okla.	1.16	.85	.95	504	389	435
Texas	1.00	.85	1.10	184	156	201
Mont.	.84	.70	.90	702	594	734
Idaho	1.09	1.05	1.00	151	127	121
Wyo.	.80	.80	.85	403	385	417
Colo.	.97	1.00	1.05	433	430	428
N.Mex.	.80	.65	.55	18	14	10
Utah	1.21	1.20	1.20	121	119	124
Nev.	1.02	1.05	1.25	244	227	262
Wash.	1.22	1.25	1.25	63	72	75
Oreg.	1.13	1.10	1.15	330	367	399
Calif.	1.23	1.40	1.30	192	199	185
U. S.	.88	.75	.86	12,627	10,935	12,477

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indi- cated 1953	Average	1952	Indi- cated 1953
	1942-51		1953	1942-51		1953
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	944	690	980	65	62	98
New York	1,031	1,100	1,200	1,403	1,650	1,704
Michigan	887	1,150	1,100	4,352	3,910	4,004
Total N.E.	915	1,127	1,125	5,845	5,622	5,806
Nebraska	1,482	2,000	1,600	961	1,120	1,072
Montana	1,354	1,650	1,650	283	99	132
Idaho	1,675	1,900	1,750	2,366	2,242	2,625
Wyoming	1,346	1,520	1,500	1,145	821	900
Washington	1,370	1,750	1,450	97	192	334
Total N.W.	1,517	1,826	1,544	4,864	4,474	5,063
Colorado	680	1,200	925	2,006	2,172	2,174
New Mexico	290	340	380	472	136	209
Arizona	514	380	600	65	30	48
Utah	493	700	650	46	28	58
Total S.W.	551	1,015	811	2,592	2,366	2,489
California:						
Large (Standard) Lima	1,464	1,856	1,850	1,197	1,503	1,258
Baby Lima	1,518	1,707	1,700	1,096	478	527
Other	1,200	1,255	1,200	2,281	2,334	2,148
Total Calif.	1,328	1,453	1,415	4,574	4,315	3,933
United States	1,007	1,319	1,227	17,876	16,777	17,291

1/Includes beans grown for seed.

2/Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Preliminary 1953	Average	1952	Preliminary 1953
	1942-51		1953	1942-51		1953
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Minn.	3/ 930	1,200	1,200	3/ 39	36	60
N.Dak.	3/1,060	700	1,000	3/ 109	21	50
Mont.	1,200	1,400	1,200	276	70	72
Idaho	1,286	1,400	1,300	1,758	868	1,014
Wyo.	1,157	2,130	1,600	30	149	96
Colo.	908	1,000	1,100	163	80	55
Wash.	1,321	1,100	1,350	3,136	1,210	1,742
Oreg.	1,224	1,150	1,250	346	92	162
Calif.	3/1,049	1,680	1,600	3/ 167	84	96
U. S.	1,264	1,237	1,323	5,998	2,610	3,347

1/In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/Short-time average.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre				Production	
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1953	1953	1942-51	1953	1953
		<u>Pounds</u>			<u>Thousand pounds</u>	
Va.	1,291	1,950	1,650	195,571	230,100	176,550
N.C.	1,106	1,550	1,250	304,009	311,550	231,250
Tenn.	772	800	650	5,532	2,400	1,950
TOTAL (Va.-N.C. area)	1,167	1,690	1,389	505,112	544,050	409,750
S.C.	649	790	780	18,922	7,900	6,240
Ga.	736	800	980	709,130	404,800	486,080
Fla.	692	890	900	63,890	48,060	49,500
Ala.	719	1,000	1,025	315,191	209,000	217,300
Miss.	356	325	375	6,247	1,950	2,250
TOTAL (S.E. area)	722	856	980	1,113,380	671,710	761,370
Ark.	400	370	400	5,670	1,850	2,000
La.	326	350	---	2,430	700	---
Okla.	499	410	620	114,156	45,100	80,600
Texas	470	370	500	312,916	85,100	152,000
N.Mex.	994	1,100	1,200	8,859	5,500	6,000
TOTAL (S.W. area)	482	393	542	444,030	138,250	240,600
UNITED STATES	714	928	931	2,062,522	1,354,010	1,411,720

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre				Production	
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1953	1953	1942-51	1953	1953
		<u>Short tons</u>			<u>Thousand short tons</u>	
Ohio	9.8	11.1	12.5	218	13	175
Mich.	8.8	10.7	10.8	663	527	518
Wis.	9.8	8.7	10.0	118	66	90
Minn.	10.0	9.3	10.0	384	529	580
N.Dak.	10.6	9.4	10.5	195	241	315
S.Dak.	10.0	13.8	10.5	52	47	42
Nebr.	12.3	15.6	14.0	680	904	756
Kans.	9.8	10.6	10.0	60	50	50
Mont.	11.6	13.8	13.0	749	515	546
Idaho	16.2	18.6	18.5	1,122	1,052	1,350
Wyo.	11.9	13.8	13.5	386	468	459
Colo.	13.6	17.2	17.0	1,887	1,941	1,989
Utah	14.3	12.7	16.0	503	260	416
Wash.	20.5	21.6	21.0	308	456	630
Oreg.	18.5	22.9	21.5	312	302	344
Calif. 1/	17.2	17.7	19.0	2,304	2,635	3,059
Other States	11.2	11.6	10.3	85	14	62
UNITED STATES	13.4	15.3	15.7	10,027	10,169	11,381

1/Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre				Production	
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1953	1953	1942-51	1953	1953
		<u>Short tons</u>			<u>Thousand short tons</u>	
La.	18.8	20.3	20.0	5,280	6,073	6,040
Fla.	30.1	34.9	33.0	1,001	1,526	1,485
Total	19.9	22.2	21.7	6,281	7,599	7,525

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Idaho	2/1,614	2,230	2,100	2/995	3,568	3,150
Wash.	1,734	1,735	1,680	19,972	25,852	22,680
Oreg.	962	1,310	1,050	16,631	16,768	7,455
Calif.	1,542	1,675	1,600	13,646	15,075	10,080
U.S.	1,327	1,600	1,527	51,075	61,263	43,365

1/Production includes hops harvested and salable under marketing agreement, hops harvested but not salable under marketing agreement, and hops produced but not harvested. Salable allotments under provisions of marketing agreement totaled 46.5 million pounds in 1951 and 39.2 million pounds in 1952. 2/Short-time average.

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,554	1,530	1,611	10,766	9,178	10,630
Conn.	1,366	1,432	1,454	24,455	24,778	23,986
N.Y.	1,345	1,300	1,350	851	260	135
Pa.	1,446	1,550	1,431	50,252	36,428	35,348
Ohio	1,194	1,514	1,415	24,318	29,835	25,755
Ind.	1,238	1,417	1,396	12,512	15,588	13,825
Wis.	1,474	1,450	1,422	31,593	21,895	20,186
Minn.	1,270	1,300	1,300	644	390	390
Mo.	1,032	1,320	750	5,825	6,600	3,450
Kans.	1,012	1,190	850	225	119	85
Md.	758	775	800	34,739	39,525	37,600
Va.	1,159	1,348	1,108	147,317	185,153	142,050
W.Va.	1,154	1,410	1,350	3,487	4,653	4,050
N.C.	1,159	1,229	1,169	790,858	918,250	813,150
S.C.	1,181	1,310	1,400	138,642	172,920	170,800
Ga.	1,071	1,115	1,279	101,184	125,035	131,847
Fla.	1,002	1,141	1,131	22,058	30,458	27,940
Ky.	1,144	1,365	1,326	414,763	478,195	433,095
Tenn.	1,215	1,356	1,274	133,834	154,827	139,635
Ala.	876	920	1,000	337	523	600
La.	543	600	700	138	180	140
U.S.	1,153	1,272	1,229	1,948,844	2,254,855	2,034,697

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1953

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Average 1942-51	Indicated 1953	Average		Indicated 1953	Production		
		1952	1953			1942-51	1953		Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:											
Virginia	11	1,130	1,310	1,050	1,050	111,994	144,100	106,050			
North Carolina	11	1,084	1,150	925	925	284,910	330,050	246,975			
Total Old Belt	11	1,096	1,194	959	959	366,904	474,150	353,025			
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	1,203	1,270	1,300	1,300	365,530	452,120	430,300			
North Carolina	13	1,180	1,260	1,350	1,350	94,852	115,920	116,100			
South Carolina	13	1,181	1,310	1,400	1,400	138,642	172,920	170,800			
Total S. C. Belt	13	1,180	1,289	1,379	1,379	233,494	288,840	286,900			
Georgia	14	1,070	1,115	1,280	1,280	100,183	123,765	130,560			
Florida	14	977	1,140	1,125	1,125	19,177	25,878	23,962			
Alabama	14	874	980	1,000	1,000	329	588	600			
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,054	1,119	1,252	1,252	118,689	150,231	155,122			
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,144	1,229	1,159	1,159	1,144,616	1,365,341	1,225,347			
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:											
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,058	1,250	1,075	1,075	13,112	12,250	10,750			
Kentucky	22	1,041	1,100	1,150	1,150	12,022	9,240	9,775			
Tennessee	22	1,146	1,290	1,300	1,300	29,557	25,542	26,260			
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,113	1,233	1,256	1,256	41,578	34,782	36,035			
Kentucky	23	1,018	1,200	1,050	1,050	13,964	9,000	8,400			
Tennessee	23	1,033	1,150	1,000	1,000	3,156	2,185	1,900			
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,021	1,190	1,040	1,040	17,119	11,185	10,300			
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,1079	1,228	1,175	1,175	171,928	58,217	57,085			
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:											
2A Light Air-cured											
Ohio	31	1,132	1,500	1,400	1,400	15,828	21,000	17,780			
Indiana	31	1,241	1,420	1,400	1,400	12,354	15,478	13,720			
Missouri	31	1,032	1,320	750	750	5,825	6,600	3,450			
Kansas	31	1,012	1,150	850	850	225	119	85			
Virginia	31	1,548	1,765	1,625	1,625	19,167	25,063	21,450			
West Virginia	31	1,154	1,410	1,350	1,350	3,487	4,653	4,050			
North Carolina	31	1,487	1,680	1,750	1,750	15,567	20,160	19,775			
Kentucky	31	1,156	1,380	1,350	1,350	359,356	434,700	391,500			
Tennessee	31	1,252	1,375	1,275	1,275	96,446	122,375	107,100			
Total Burley Belt	31	1,161	1,403	1,350	1,350	528,262	650,148	578,910			
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	758	775	800	800	34,739	39,525	37,600			
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,151	1,340	1,236	1,236	563,001	689,673	616,510			

Class and type	Type No.	Average		Yield per acre		Indicated		Average		Production	
		1942-51	1952	1942-51	1952	1953	1952	1942-51	1952	Thousand pounds	1953
3B Dark Air-cured											
Indiana	35	1,058	1,100	1,050	1,100	1,050	1,100	157	110	157	105
Kentucky	35	1,115	1,350	1,200	1,350	1,200	1,350	15,326	15,255	15,326	14,400
Tennessee	35	1,121	1,350	1,250	1,350	1,250	1,350	4,676	4,725	4,676	4,375
Total One Sucker	35	1,116	1,318	1,210	1,318	1,210	1,318	21,159	20,090	21,159	18,680
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,073	1,250	1,100	1,250	1,100	1,250	12,978	16,000	12,978	9,020
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	1,062	1,130	950	1,130	950	1,130	3,047	3,740	3,047	3,800
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,068	1,286	1,140	1,286	1,140	1,286	37,180	35,830	37,180	31,700
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:											
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,444	1,550	1,430	1,550	1,430	1,550	49,614	35,960	49,614	34,892
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,310	1,550	1,250	1,550	1,250	1,550	15,789	8,835	15,789	7,975
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,426	1,550	1,434	1,550	1,434	1,550	58,103	44,795	58,103	42,867
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:											
Massachusetts	51	1,626	1,650	1,660	1,650	1,660	1,650	163	165	163	166
Connecticut	51	1,598	1,610	1,610	1,610	1,610	1,610	13,774	15,295	13,774	14,651
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,598	1,610	1,610	1,610	1,610	1,610	13,937	15,460	13,937	14,817
Massachusetts	52	1,699	1,670	1,760	1,670	1,760	1,670	8,976	7,348	8,976	8,624
Connecticut	52	1,608	1,660	1,700	1,660	1,700	1,660	3,953	2,490	3,953	2,550
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,669	1,667	1,746	1,667	1,746	1,667	12,929	9,838	12,929	11,174
New York	53	1,345	1,300	1,350	1,300	1,350	1,300	851	260	851	135
Pennsylvania	53	1,557	1,560	1,520	1,560	1,520	1,560	638	468	638	456
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,334	1,456	1,478	1,456	1,478	1,456	1,780	728	1,780	591
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,461	1,450	1,460	1,450	1,460	1,450	14,459	8,700	14,459	7,446
Wisconsin	55	1,790	1,450	1,460	1,450	1,460	1,450	17,133	13,135	17,133	12,740
Minnesota	55	1,270	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	644	390	644	390
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,372	1,475	1,397	1,475	1,397	1,475	17,777	13,525	17,777	13,130
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	21,534	1,539	1,546	1,539	1,546	1,539	2,60,776	48,311	2,60,776	47,159
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:											
Massachusetts	61	1,040	1,110	1,150	1,110	1,150	1,110	1,627	1,665	1,627	1,849
Connecticut	61	985	1,110	1,150	1,110	1,150	1,110	3,728	6,993	3,728	6,785
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	995	1,110	1,150	1,110	1,150	1,110	8,355	8,656	8,355	8,625
Georgia	62	1,097	1,135	1,170	1,135	1,170	1,135	547	1,270	547	1,287
Florida	62	1,141	1,145	1,170	1,145	1,170	1,145	3,793	4,580	3,793	3,978
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	1,132	1,147	1,170	1,147	1,170	1,147	5,597	5,850	5,597	5,265
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,041	1,125	1,158	1,125	1,158	1,125	13,052	14,508	13,052	13,890
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,420	1,470	1,435	1,470	1,435	1,470	131,930	107,614	131,930	103,915
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:											
Louisiana Perique	72	543	600	700	600	700	600	168	160	168	140
United States	All	1,158	1,272	1,229	1,272	1,229	1,272	1,348,147	2,254,655	1,348,147	2,054,697

1/Includes type 24 through 1945.

2/Includes type 55 through 1948.

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1953

September 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1942-51	1951	1952	Indicated 1953
Thousand bushels				
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	910	1,154	700	1,162
New Hampshire	909	1,216	474	1,162
Vermont	783	1,080	643	932
Massachusetts	2,621	3,160	1,224	3,002
Rhode Island	209	235	102	243
Connecticut	1,255	1,656	973	1,496
New York	14,690	17,291	11,395	12,710
New Jersey	2,529	3,318	1,911	2,590
Pennsylvania	6,582	7,626	4,590	4,428
Total North Atlantic	30,490	36,736	22,012	27,725
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	449	316	186	266
Maryland	1,279	1,127	1,192	1,144
Virginia	9,262	9,560	9,577	7,595
West Virginia	3,693	3,780	3,770	3,135
North Carolina	1,067	1,269	2,053	873
Total South Atlantic	15,792	16,052	16,778	13,013
Total Eastern States	46,282	52,788	38,790	40,738
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	3,389	4,400	2,491	3,162
Indiana	1,374	1,806	1,069	1,444
Illinois	3,200	3,995	2,184	2,829
Michigan	7,070	9,085	5,503	8,094
Wisconsin	976	1,207	1,238	1,024
Minnesota	181	342	182	240
Iowa	153	264	214	192
Missouri	1,198	1,440	799	800
Nebraska	79	86	72	65
Kansas	419	432	207	191
Total North Central	18,040	23,057	13,964	18,041
South Central:				
Kentucky	302	376	308	335
Tennessee	368	399	380	484
Arkansas	543	510	270	131
Total South Central	1,214	1,285	958	950
Total Central States	19,253	24,342	14,922	18,991
Western States:				
Montana	164	40	100	60
Idaho	1,590	1,610	1,659	1,512
Colorado	1,373	1,292	1,320	900
New Mexico	672	825	693	103
Utah	443	493	325	319
Washington	28,688	19,108	22,780	26,600
Oregon	2,757	2,330	2,700	2,618
California	8,002	7,832	9,200	7,720
Total Western States	43,689	33,530	38,777	39,882
Total 35 States	109,224	110,660	92,489	99,611

1/Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1951	1952	Indicated
	1942-51			1953
Thousand bushels				
N.H.	10	9	6	15
Mass.	57	87	55	37
R.I.	13	21	17	24
Conn.	129	143	141	171
N.Y.	1,227	1,312	1,311	1,278
N.J.	1,578	1,992	1,363	1,955
Pa.	2,087	2,352	2,280	2,166
Ohio	879	907	836	840
Ind.	445	72	472	482
Ill.	1,564	224	1,387	1,050
Mich.	3,512	605	3,397	2,905
Mo.	532	304	675	315
Kans.	88	130	132	50
Del.	226	148	99	120
Md.	483	476	455	397
Va.	1,449	1,771	1,751	1,240
W. Va.	529	581	574	421
N.C.	1,731	1,806	1,648	1,180
S.C.	3,314	4,980	3,286	3,536
Ga.	3,802	3,975	2,496	3,312
Fla.	59	24	18	18
Ky.	431	72	497	280
Tenn.	488	80	450	243
Ala.	826	256	585	675
Miss.	596	255	432	608
Ark.	1,839	1,044	1,539	1,836
La.	174	63	66	179
Okla.	405	413	247	402
Texas	1,149	696	346	1,183
Idaho	294	350	360	180
Colo.	1,761	316	2,053	1,227
N. Mex.	174	270	336	48
Utah	650	800	648	382
Wash.	1,967	810	1,624	1,809
Oreg.	570	400	600	520
Calif., all	31,957	35,878	30,378	32,295
Clingstone 2/	20,577	24,544	19,127	21,877
Freestone	11,380	11,334	11,251	10,418
U. S.	3/67,012	63,627	62,560	63,429

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/Mainly for canning.

3/U. S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of September 10, 1953
September 1, 1953 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)
CROP REPORTING BOARD

PEARS

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1951	1952	Indicated
	1942-51			1953
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	42	45	32	48
Conn.	48	53	49	53
N. Y.	643	436	396	490
Pa.	262	200	186	178
Ohio	224	200	162	156
Ind.	123	100	81	85
Ill.	277	204	152	220
Mich.	690	966	1,036	1,148
Mo.	178	152	120	88
Kans.	82	78	49	20
Va.	177	102	137	62
W. Va.	67	59	63	40
N. C.	179	154	172	147
S. C.	86	64	36	58
Ga.	298	241	221	234
Fla.	137	75	110	94
Ky.	103	56	93	81
Tenn.	130	58	118	96
Ala.	211	99	99	124
Miss.	245	126	162	202
Ark.	143	94	56	109
La.	158	70	110	109
Okla.	135	104	40	133
Texas	326	261	106	321
Idaho	56	58	72	56
Colo.	168	193	208	150
Utah	160	198	376	78
Wash., all	6,903	5,554	4,944	7,056
Bartlett	5,108	3,970	3,600	5,184
Other	1,792	1,584	1,344	1,872
Oreg., all	5,050	4,997	5,618	6,312
Bartlett	2,009	2,147	2,230	2,574
Other	3,021	2,850	3,388	3,738
Calif., all	13,033	15,001	16,043	12,417
Bartlett	11,451	13,001	14,543	10,834
Other	1,588	2,000	1,500	1,583
U. S.	2/30,396	30,028	30,947	30,374

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/U. S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

GRAPES

State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1942-51	1951	1952	Indicated 1953
	Tons			
N.Y.	56,850	60,700	62,300	62,600
N.J.	1,700	1,300	1,000	1,100
Pa.	17,430	17,400	18,000	16,800
Ohio	13,680	15,600	13,700	11,900
Ind.	1,680	800	1,100	900
Ill.	2,660	2,000	1,800	2,000
Mich.	31,580	10,000	39,600	43,000
Iowa	2,640	2,200	2,000	2,200
Mo.	4,270	4,400	3,600	3,000
Kans.	1,780	1,300	800	500
Va.	1,425	1,100	1,100	800
W.Va.	1,120	900	900	600
N.C.	3,840	3,200	2,700	2,500
S.C.	1,220	1,500	1,200	1,300
Ga.	1,980	1,900	1,900	1,600
Ark.	9,490	10,800	8,500	3,000
Ariz.	1,240	2,500	2,800	3,800
Wash.	19,580	22,700	33,100	36,100
Oreg.	1,460	1,500	1,300	1,500
Calif., all	2,695,200	3,228,000	2,976,000	2,578,000
Wine varieties	575,300	651,000	656,000	571,000
Table varieties	570,700	768,000	657,000	564,000
Raisin varieties	1,549,200	1,809,000	1,663,000	1,443,000
Raisins ^{2/}	259,300	242,000	290,000	---
Not dried	512,000	841,000	503,000	---
U. S.	^{3/} 2,874,200	3,389,800	3,173,400	2,773,200

^{1/}For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/}Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

^{3/}U. S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Average 1942-51	Production 1/		Indicated 1953
		1951	1952	
<u>Tons</u>				
<u>Fresh Basis</u>				
APRICOTS:				
California	201,100	172,000	158,000	200,000
Washington	19,040	4,800	13,800	13,400
Utah	5,530	6,400	5,000	800
3 States	225,670	183,200	176,800	214,200
PLUMS:				
Michigan	4,950	4,800	7,800	5,400
California	81,600	97,000	53,000	86,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	21,680	22,000	23,800	19,500
Washington, all	22,040	13,600	16,900	21,400
Eastern Washington	16,470	10,600	13,200	18,300
Western Washington	5,570	3,000	3,700	3,100
Oregon, all	70,110	59,800	45,100	55,800
Eastern Oregon	14,450	5,800	11,600	14,000
Western Oregon	55,660	54,000	33,500	41,800

Dry Basis 2/

California	182,600	177,000	135,000	140,000
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1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

		: <u>Condition September 1</u> :			: <u>Production 1/</u> :		
Crop and State		Average	1952	1953	Average	1952	Indicated
		1942-51			1942-51		1953
FIGS:		<u>Percent</u>				<u>Tons</u>	
California							
Dried)	84	84	75	2/31,990	2/28,200	---
Not dried)				15,200	15,000	---
OLIVES:							
California		54	65	34	47,300	57,000	---
ALMONDS:							
California		---	---	---	35,880	36,400	40,000
WALNUTS:							
California		---	---	---	63,560	75,600	62,000
Oregon		---	---	---	6,950	8,200	6,100
2 States		---	---	---	70,510	83,800	68,100
FILBERTS:							
Oregon		---	---	---	6,200	11,000	6,000
Washington		---	---	---	938	1,250	900
2 States		---	---	---	7,138	12,250	6,900
AVOCADOS:							
Florida		62	59	62	3,970	8,700	---

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/Dry basis.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild or seedling pecans		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51		1953	1942-51		1953
Thousand pounds						
N.C.	2,049	2,340	2,532	242	206	280
S.C.	2,426	3,050	3,320	407	550	600
Ga.	26,283	41,000	43,000	4,988	9,500	8,800
Fla.	2,437	2,800	3,050	1,768	1,500	2,130
Ala.	11,007	11,700	16,800	2,508	2,700	4,200
Miss.	3,831	2,800	7,425	3,729	3,200	6,075
Ark.	733	850	800	3,326	2,050	4,000
La.	2,798	3,200	4,600	9,017	10,300	16,400
Okla.	1,412	340	2,300	17,688	2,650	21,100
Texas	3,810	6,600	5,000	24,965	40,600	32,720
U.S.	2/ 57,547	74,680	82,827	2/ 68,971	73,266	96,305

State	Production		
	All Pecans		
	Average 1942-51	1952	Indicated 1953
Thousand pounds			
N.C.	2,290	2,546	2,812
S.C.	2,834	3,600	3,920
Ga.	31,971	50,500	51,800
Fla.	4,306	4,300	5,180
Ala.	13,516	14,400	21,000
Miss.	7,610	6,000	13,500
Ark.	4,059	3,900	4,800
La.	11,315	13,500	21,000
Okla.	19,100	3,000	23,400
Texas	28,775	47,200	37,720
U.S.	2/ 126,513	147,946	185,132

1/Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/U.S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri for 1942 and 1943. Estimates of production in these States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/		
	Average	1951	Indicated
	1942-51		1953
Barrels			
Mass.	503,600	560,000	640,000
N.J.	76,300	76,000	104,000
Wis.	156,300	198,000	255,000
Wash.	56,030	37,800	49,400
Oreg.	13,440	20,800	27,000
5 States	739,170	912,600	1,075,400

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of
September 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop	Condition	September 1	1/
and	Average	1950	1951
State	1942-51	1952	1953
			Percent

ORANGES:

California, all	76	71	76	77	66
Naveis & Misc. <u>2/</u>	75	62	72	75	73
Valencias	77	76	78	78	63
Florida, all	72	71	74	71	74
Early & Midseason	72	72	75	71	74
Valencias	71	70	73	71	73
Texas, all	61	61	1	38	50
Early & Midseason <u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 51	63	1	39	61
Valencias	<u>3/</u> 49	59	1	37	47
Arizona, all	71	66	61	64	75
Naveis & Misc. <u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 67	68	63	64	74
Valencias	<u>3/</u> 68	65	59	64	76
Louisiana, all <u>2/</u>	71	81	17	25	45
5 States	74	71	73	73	69

TANGERINES:

Florida	66	66	70	66	66
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GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	64	67	69	63	72
Seedless	66	70	70	65	73
Other	62	66	68	60	71
Texas, all	55	49	1	20	47
Arizona, all	70	68	66	67	73
California, all	78	74	83	79	73
Desert Valleys	80	79	90	80	84
Other	77	70	79	79	68
4 States	62	61	44	48	63

LEMONS:

California	74	73	77	75	76
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LIMES:

Florida	71	72	88	65	73
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1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1952	Indicated : 1953	Average : 1952	Indicated : 1953	Average : 1952	Indicated : 1953
	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953	1942-51	1953
LATE STATES:	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	364	360	485	61,943	52,200	70,325
N.H.	208	255	240	1,182	1,046	960
Vt.	167	180	190	1,308	774	836
Mass.	195	205	235	3,078	1,702	1,974
R.I.	228	245	275	1,302	1,152	1,210
Conn.	226	255	285	3,132	2,218	2,422
N.Y., L.I.	277	325	320	16,633	17,225	17,280
N.Y., Up-State	186	250	260	16,486	13,500	13,260
Pa.	178	225	220	19,466	14,400	13,200
W.Va.	101	85	90	2,496	1,190	1,350
9 Eastern	252.3	292.7	346.3	127,025	105,407	122,817
Ohio	166	200	225	7,170	4,800	5,400
Ind.	163	210	220	4,109	2,520	2,860
Ill.	93	80	70	1,497	520	420
Mich.	132	185	185	16,036	10,360	10,545
Wis.	131	215	190	12,363	12,040	12,730
Minn.	130	180	170	16,792	12,240	13,260
Iowa	112	125	90	2,483	1,250	900
N.Dak.	151	180	180	19,744	14,040	16,200
S.Dak.	103	115	150	2,458	1,265	1,800
9 Central	136.7	183.6	172.6	82,652	59,035	64,115
Nebr.	182	245	214	10,146	7,595	6,420
Mont.	162	245	225	2,391	2,572	2,362
Idaho	253	310	280	40,236	42,780	41,440
Wyo.	184	240	210	1,946	1,680	1,386
Colo.	253	385	320	17,598	20,020	17,920
N.Mex.	106	100	125	270	80	75
Utah	199	255	250	2,981	3,162	3,375
Nev.	216	310	320	497	527	512
Wash.	310	410	400	10,210	10,660	11,600
Oreg.	270	345	320	11,214	11,385	12,160
Calif. 1/	338	580	360	13,167	15,960	15,120
11 Western	249.9	328.5	299.0	110,654	116,421	112,370
29 LATE STATES	206.6	271.1	275.2	320,330	280,863	299,302
INTERMEDIATE STATES:						
N.J.	218	186	233	11,226	4,836	5,825
Del.	114	176	269	394	862	1,775
Md.	125	122	131	1,703	781	878
Va.	148	138	174	8,359	4,692	6,264
Ky.	92	82	82	3,125	1,558	1,558
Mo.	111	90	35	2,711	1,080	424
Kans.	95	55	33	1,404	220	139
7 INTERMED. STATES	148.1	132.0	153.9	28,922	14,029	16,863
36 LATE & INTERMED.	200.2	258.2	264.1	349,252	294,892	316,165

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
EARLY STATES:	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.C.	132	124	132	9,513	5,456	6,204
S.C.	112	154	118	2,242	1,848	1,416
Ga.	72	76	77	1,138	456	462
Fla.	170	246	236	4,696	7,626	9,794
Tenn.	87	80	81	2,879	1,360	1,296
Ala.	99	142	164	3,907	4,118	6,068
Miss.	69	56	63	1,445	448	441
Ark.	83	65	43	2,627	780	473
La.	60	72	86	1,847	763	1,075
Okla.	72	80	50	1,236	400	240
Texas	98	120	109	4,040	2,040	2,398
Ariz.	286	370	361	1,403	1,517	2,094
Calif. 1/	387	430	400	24,780	25,800	32,800
13 EARLY STATES	152.7	205.8	212.6	61,755	52,612	64,761
U.S.	191.2	248.6	253.7	411,007	347,504	380,926

1/Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEETPOTATOES

STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1952	Indicated	Average	1952	Indicated
	1942-51	1952	1953	1942-51	1952	1953
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	146	150	170	2,307	2,100	2,550
Ind.	119	110	110	141	55	55
Ill.	93	90	80	225	99	88
Iowa	99	110	90	142	110	90
Mo.	101	80	60	545	176	120
Kans.	108	60	35	184	42	24
Del.	130	125	125	135	75	50
Md.	152	155	145	1,188	775	870
Va.	120	130	130	2,687	2,210	2,470
N.C.	107	100	90	6,492	3,900	4,050
S.C.	96	80	90	4,929	2,080	2,520
Ga.	77	70	80	5,280	1,680	2,080
Fla.	67	70	70	875	560	840
Ky.	86	80	80	1,056	400	432
Tenn.	97	95	90	2,620	1,140	1,170
Ala.	81	60	75	4,406	1,020	1,200
Miss.	87	57	80	4,351	1,083	1,440
Ark.	80	60	65	1,323	402	422
La.	94	90	105	9,418	7,920	10,135
Okla.	70	50	75	482	100	150
Texas	82	45	85	4,372	1,215	2,235
Calif.	108	115	120	1,172	1,150	1,200
U.S.	93.6	86.8	92.6	54,331	28,292	34,392

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1953
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of **CROP REPORTING BOARD**

September 1, 1953

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Average	1951	1952	1953
Division	1942-51			
Pounds				
Maine	17.5	18.8	16.7	21.8
N.H.	17.2	19.6	18.3	18.7
Vt.	15.8	17.4	17.2	18.0
Mass.	19.0	20.2	20.4	20.3
Conn.	18.8	19.7	19.2	21.7
N.Y.	19.1	20.5	20.6	18.2
N.J.	21.2	23.0	22.1	21.8
Pa.	18.8	20.0	20.2	19.2
N.Atl.	18.90	20.54	20.14	19.37
Ohio	17.6	19.3	19.6	17.3
Ind.	17.0	18.5	18.7	18.1
Ill.	16.8	19.2	19.2	17.8
Mich.	19.5	21.5	22.4	22.5
Wis.	17.4	19.5	19.3	18.9
E.N.Cent.	17.63	19.71	19.75	18.98
Minn.	14.6	16.5	16.3	14.9
Iowa	15.9	18.2	17.8	17.2
Mo.	14.1	15.9	15.7	13.1
N.Dak.	14.6	16.3	16.2	14.5
S.Dak.	13.0	14.7	13.4	13.5
Nebr.	15.2	16.1	16.4	15.7
Kans.	14.1	16.0	14.9	15.2
W.N.Cent.	14.58	16.33	15.89	15.01
Md.	17.4	18.3	18.4	19.0
Va.	15.2	16.7	16.4	16.1
W.Va.	14.8	14.5	15.0	13.6
N.C.	14.3	14.4	15.4	15.2
S.C.	12.0	11.9	12.2	12.0
Ga.	9.9	10.4	10.6	11.0
S.Atl.	13.97	14.58	14.47	14.64
Ky.	14.3	13.7	13.6	14.2
Tenn.	13.1	12.9	12.2	13.1
Ala.	9.6	9.7	9.3	9.0
Miss.	8.3	8.5	7.9	8.4
Ark.	9.9	10.7	9.6	9.0
Okla.	10.8	10.6	10.6	11.5
Tex.	8.8	9.5	8.6	9.0
S.Cent.	10.72	11.13	10.39	10.78
Mont.	16.8	18.5	17.5	17.4
Idaho	19.4	21.5	20.2	21.0
Wyo.	18.0	20.3	19.5	18.8
Colo.	15.8	16.5	17.4	18.0
Utah	18.7	21.8	22.2	21.1
Wash.	20.5	21.4	21.8	22.6
Oreg.	18.2	19.4	19.0	19.6
Calif.	20.1	21.4	21.7	22.7
West.	18.63	20.08	20.03	20.89
U.S.	15.47	16.96	16.62	16.27

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1953

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION									
State	Number of layers on :		Eggs per :		Total eggs produced				
and	: hand during August :		: 100 layer :		: During August : Jan.-Aug. incl.				
Division:	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1952	1953	1953
	Thousands		Number			Millions			
Maine	3,232	3,317	1,658	1,609	54	53	430	439	
N.H.	2,093	2,250	1,593	1,674	33	38	282	293	
Vt.	781	765	1,662	1,624	13	12	115	104	
Mass.	4,151	4,440	1,655	1,705	69	76	585	616	
R.I.	496	518	1,628	1,612	8	8	70	68	
Conn.	3,487	3,688	1,606	1,652	56	61	451	465	
N.Y.	10,808	10,674	1,531	1,507	165	161	1,571	1,550	
N.J.	12,692	14,362	1,519	1,569	193	225	1,634	1,796	
Pa.	17,124	17,780	1,432	1,519	245	270	2,468	2,628	
N.Atl.	54,864	57,794	1,524	1,564	836	904	7,606	7,959	
Ohio	12,547	12,545	1,460	1,525	183	191	1,921	1,987	
Ind.	11,938	12,535	1,383	1,432	165	180	1,890	1,925	
Ill.	14,662	14,188	1,383	1,414	203	201	2,228	2,193	
Mich.	7,208	7,415	1,432	1,500	103	111	1,116	1,120	
Wis.	9,632	9,942	1,500	1,538	144	153	1,476	1,516	
E.N.Cent.	55,987	56,625	1,425	1,476	798	836	8,631	8,741	
Minn.	16,449	16,104	1,510	1,618	248	261	2,634	2,663	
Iowa	19,830	19,809	1,531	1,593	304	316	3,344	3,385	
Mo.	11,779	11,344	1,364	1,398	161	159	1,909	1,838	
N.Dak.	3,034	2,954	1,488	1,479	45	44	447	437	
S.Dak.	5,637	5,537	1,466	1,541	83	85	936	914	
Nebr.	7,826	7,916	1,401	1,410	110	112	1,295	1,241	
Kans.	8,696	8,152	1,352	1,445	118	118	1,374	1,282	
W.N.Cent.	73,251	71,816	1,459	1,525	1,069	1,095	11,939	11,760	
Del.	736	698	1,318	1,252	10	9	102	97	
Md.	2,771	2,820	1,290	1,389	36	39	377	379	
Va.	5,600	5,422	1,271	1,370	71	74	815	780	
W.Va.	2,419	2,406	1,407	1,476	34	36	351	347	
N.C.	7,150	8,068	1,277	1,302	91	105	950	994	
S.C.	2,966	3,180	1,122	1,262	33	40	345	372	
Ga.	5,158	5,364	1,153	1,246	59	67	611	623	
Fla.	2,106	2,378	1,252	1,364	26	32	270	311	
S.Atl.	28,906	30,336	1,245	1,325	360	402	3,821	3,903	
Ky.	6,308	6,532	1,221	1,308	77	85	892	894	
Tenn.	6,217	6,072	1,147	1,209	71	73	749	736	
Ala.	4,780	4,718	1,094	1,277	52	60	550	540	
Miss.	4,645	4,578	1,023	1,172	48	54	481	514	
Ark.	4,593	4,304	1,132	1,218	52	52	542	528	
La.	2,704	2,614	1,048	1,150	28	30	296	282	
Okla.	5,757	5,382	1,166	1,336	67	72	844	746	
Texas	16,249	14,729	1,166	1,321	189	195	2,165	1,951	
S.Cent.	51,253	48,929	1,139	1,269	584	621	6,519	6,191	
Mont.	1,231	1,228	1,389	1,432	17	18	179	180	
Idaho	1,266	1,252	1,497	1,491	19	19	188	190	
Wyo.	512	500	1,451	1,504	7	8	75	73	
Colo.	1,976	1,958	1,420	1,500	28	29	291	263	
N.Mex.	585	622	1,389	1,352	8	8	86	84	
Ariz.	432	437	1,321	1,364	6	6	58	58	
Utah	1,979	1,901	1,544	1,519	31	29	303	292	
Nev.	106	104	1,472	1,442	2	1	16	15	
Wash.	3,321	3,282	1,541	1,643	51	54	525	512	
Oreg.	2,357	2,265	1,544	1,606	36	36	388	372	
Calif.	16,396	16,720	1,668	1,674	273	280	2,422	2,479	
West.	30,161	30,269	1,585	1,612	478	488	4,531	4,518	
U.S.	294,422	295,769	1,401	1,469	4,125	4,346	43,047	43,072	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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